



## HOME NEWS

## Printing industry leaders meet today to reassess their lockout policy in pay dispute

By Paul Routledge

The council of the British Printing Industries Federation is to meet today to assess the impact of its recommendation to 3,700 member firms to suspend without pay members of the National Graphical Association whose pay dispute has spread to Fleet Street.

On the fourth day without most provincial newspapers, where the situation is almost complete, BPIF leaders will consider a "medium to optimistic" report on the response to their suspension advice. The NGA says that fewer than a quarter of its members in general printing firms have been locked out.

Senior negotiators from the Newspaper Society, which represents the provincial publishers, will attend the meeting. The two organizations embarked jointly on the suspension strategy, but the differing level of implementation may prompt a reassessment of the policy.

The BPIF said last night that more companies had enforced the suspension, particularly in Belfast. It is a great deal firmer," a spokesman said.

The Society of Graphic and Allied Trades, whose members have accepted the NS-BPIF offer in a ballot, gave a warning yesterday that it would not rule out industrial action in firms where the NGA had obtained better terms, if pay relativities

with Sogat men were disturbed.

he agreement accepted by Sogat and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsop) provides a 275 minimum wage for craftsmen and a 37½-hour week by 1982. The NGA is holding out for the full claim of £80 a week and the shorter working week now, and has declined to go to ballot on the offer.

**More picketing arrests:**

A further 12 NGA members picketed outside the Express and Star newspaper at Wolverhampton when arrested yesterday, when trying to prevent vans leaving with the one edition of the paper (Arthur Orman writes from Wolverhampton). It brought the total of NGA members arrested in the town since Monday to 35.

Among those held yesterday were two national officers, Mrs Eileen Philbin and Mr John Hibbertson, who both gave addresses at Bedford, where the NGA has its headquarters.

Most of the arrests came when pickets sat in the road to prevent vans from moving. All those held appeared before local justices and were bailed on condition that they did not return to Wolverhampton until April 4, when their cases will be heard. Others arrested earlier in the week were bailed on the same condition to appear on May 30.

**NUJ suspensions:** As the evening Shropshire Star went into

its third day of production by management and executives yesterday seven members of the National Union of Journalists were suspended from duty. (Our Shrewsbury Correspondent writes).

They included Mr Peter Johnson, father of the chapel (office) branch leader, and leader of the paper's 100 journalists, who said a minority of NUJ members, including the chapel officers, were not prepared to follow the majority line to continue to work normally over the next week despite the suspension by the paper of members of the NGA and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process workers.

Yesterday journalists at the Shropshire Star's head office and seven district offices continued to file copy to the production office at Telford.

Mr Johnson said: "The chapel officers are not prepared to be a party to getting into a newspaper which is being produced not only by management and executives but by secretaries and various ushers using new technology, VDU equipment, and with retired printers called in, presumably to give them technical advice.

We hope to persuade more to join us."

Yesterday some members of Natsop employed by the Shropshire Star, who were not working on Tuesday, returned to work, but it was not clear why.

## Union law blamed for increase in arrests

By David Follett

Labour Reporter

TUC leaders yesterday told MPs that the government's proposed employment laws were responsible for a worsening in the climate of industrial relations and higher numbers of arrests of workers taking industrial action.

In evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Employment, Mr Harry Urwin, chairman of the TUC employment policy and organization committee, said that up to 500 workers involved in industrial action had been arrested since the start of this year.

In the latter stages of the Labour government the TUC's guidelines to unions were gradually improving industrial relations, he said, but now the threat of legislation is leading again to a worsening situation. Hence the numbers of arrests.

"In the first four months of

this year there have probably been more arrests of people involved in industrial action than in any comparable period in the last 50 years.

"We have had thousands of people arrested, people who have not taken part in industrial action in their lifetime.

Mr Urwin and Mr Kenneth Gil, general secretary of the white collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Services section of the engineering union, said that the incidents of violence on picket lines had been exaggerated. They denied MPPs' suggestions that unions were too powerful.

Mr Urwin said the Employment Bill would lead to British unions becoming "the most backward and ill-treated in the world. In terms of trade union power, except in a few areas, the unions are deplorably weak".

## Poll 'chance to pass judgment'

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The local elections today provide a golden opportunity for people in England and Scotland to pass judgment on Mrs Thatcher and her Tory friends on local councils". Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

In a message to Labour candidates, he said that as Tories cut big deeper into social services, housing and education, they were confident that many councils would fall to Labour control.

Exactly a year ago the Tories conned their way into government. Since then the Tories have more than doubled inflation and driven up rents, mortgages and rates, while giving top priority to tax handouts to the rich.

At the same time, their meagre cuts in public expenditure have threatened the standards of public service in many areas.

Countering, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, criticized Labour councils for blaming the Government for large rate increases.

**Fleetline warning:** Electors were warned by Mr Michael Hesslein, Secretary of State for the Environment, that they could expect soaring rate bills if they elected Labour authorities (Our Political Staff writes).

In a party political broadcast, he urged people to vote Conservative because if they did not, they might find it would cost them as much as £300 in increased rates over the next three years.

This was the first occasion that the cost of procuring a new strategic deterrent for Britain would be a powerful factor to be weighed by the Government in making a decision, he said.

Marked plastic bottles have drifted up to 1,000 miles in less than two months. Litter discarded off Dover could drift to almost any beach in north-west Europe.

Continued from page 1

"I would like to think that I can interpret the Americans to the Europeans, and the Europeans to the Americans," she said.

She added that the Anglo-American "special relationship" did exist even if it could not be defined, "and it's a good thing for Europe" that it was there.

As an example of Britain now countering in the world again, Mrs Thatcher cited the Rhodesia settlement; she believed that Britain had helped Zimbabwe "for the western way of life".

She suggested that one effect now was that when Britons travelled the world their passports were not looked on as "just British" but—and here she added with emphasis—"Oh, British! Interesting..."

The Prime Minister would not bear a breath of criticism of President Carter. He had spoken up with "a very very clear voice" on Afghanistan, ahead of Europe and she seemed to have his backing of the human rights issue, including the attempted rescue.

"I almost lie awake at night thinking what I would do," she said—this, two hours before the Iran Embassy siege in London.

She thought the question whether there had been adequate allied consultation could be "exaggerated"; certainly, she thought it "absurd" to ex-

pect consultation over a rescue attempt.

She would not have consulted anyone: "You'd have been frightened to death if the thing would have leaked," she said.

She thought the British parliamentary system allowed her and ministers to be "far more in touch" with criticism and reaction than was an American President; she did not think it advisable to bring forward the western summit with President Carter, planned for June in Venice.

Mrs Thatcher had a comment for the Cuban rebels, urging that it indicated that you can keep a people down indefinitely.

As for living up to her own invocation of St Francis of Assisi on entering No 10 a year ago, Mrs Thatcher asserted that she had tried to bring truth in getting people to face up to reality.

As for discord, she insisted: "I do not in fact put up discord in any way." It was others like those who sought to talk for political results.

Mrs Thatcher's answer is mainly for her economic policies of squeezing our inflation to work through. But she would not have it that the country faced the "three years of unparalleled austerity" detected by John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and the Prime Minister's close ally in the Cabinet.

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It was a "Biffenism", she said, laughing. "No, no, it could have been better put." She countered that "if we get rid of strikes and overmanning we will be one of the most pro-

perous nations in the world."

She agreed there was cause for criticism in the way spending cuts had been implemented.

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ment", she said, and she was determined to press ahead on

cutting back on what she saw as threatened industrial trouble. She would rely on people's commonsense and, she said: "Together we're going to beat the militants and wreckers."

The Prime Minister brushed aside the idea that she disliked having her Cabinet divided: that would only mean she would have "yes men", and that would be strange.

Finally, she dared repudiate a phrase popularly attributed to her: "I'm not the 'wee man' of the skybox project."

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## HOME NEWS

## £2m historical treasures gained at knock-down price for nation in lieu of tax liability

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

The National Land Fund bowed itself out of existence in a blaze of glory yesterday with the announcement in Parliament that it had acquired more than £2m of historical treasures for the nation at the knock-down price of £765,957.

The fund was set up in 1946 to protect the nation's cultural heritage, an imaginative government gesture conceived as a memorial to those who had given their lives in the Second World War. Most of its assets were removed in 1957 and it was discovered in 1976, at the time of the Menmore sale, that it had degenerated into little more than an accounting procedure which the Treasury declared useful.

It has been used by the Treasury whenever works of artistic or historic significance are accepted in lieu of tax. That role is to be taken over by the Minister for the Arts and the Department of the Environment.

But the Treasury's last acquisitions, announced yesterday, were spectacular. The valuation which they announced is calculated after the deduction of any tax payable on the treasures.

The first of four estates included in the announcement is that of the fifth Earl of Leicestershire. A superb group of illuminated manuscripts have been accepted. They come from the library formed by the first earl in the early years of the eighteenth century.

One of the great connoisseurs and collectors of the period, he built Holkham Hall, in Norfolk, a Palladian masterpiece by William Kent, to house the art collection and library formed on his grand tour.

It has survived almost unchanged and was thought to be threatened by the death of the fifth earl. It is understood that the ceding of the manuscripts will prevent any further large sale for some time; their net value to the estate, after tax liabilities had been deducted, was £248,680.

An impressive group of silver, silver-gilt and gold, most of which has been on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum since 1954, has been ceded to the nation in lieu of tax from the estate of the sixth Marquess of Ormonde. Until 1811 the family held the hereditary title of "butlers" to the Government of Ireland; that meant that they received all-duty paid on wine imported into Ireland. In 1811 they sold the right back to the British Government for £216,000 and the remainder of the duty spent most of the proceeds on extravagant silver plate made by the royal silversmiths, Rundell, Bridge and Randell, employers of the greatest talents of the day, such as Paul Storr.

Some 200 pieces of superb Regency silver are included in the group. Most are at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but there are others on loan to museums at Brighton, Halifax and Barnard Castle. The silver is valued, net of tax liabilities, at £133,430.

Then there is a splendid group of Hebrew manuscripts from the famous collection formed by David Sassoon in the pre-war years. An attempt to sell the whole of his collection en bloc proved too expensive for any institution. Sotheby's have now held two sales devoted to manuscripts from the collection, totalling £1,960,384.

The manuscripts whose acquisition was announced yesterday were ceded in payment of the tax liability of the collector's widow. Although the liability was a mere £331,597, the value of the manuscripts was very substantially higher, according to the Sassoon family solicitor, Mr John Shelford. The Sassoon family feels a strong debt of gratitude to Britain.

The fourth property which has been accepted comprises a single drawing of the Florentine Renaissance, a "Study of a Young Man", by Luca Signorelli. It is from the collection formed by Sir Thomas Merton, a leading scientist before the war.

It has been accepted in satisfaction of his widow's estate duty at a net valuation of £52,250. The drawing was offered for sale at Christie's last December with an estimated value of £100,000, but failed to find a buyer.

y of a Young Man', a Florentine Renaissance drawing by Signorelli, which has been ceded to the nation at the estate of the widow of Sir Thomas Merton.

mers protest EEC food price delay

John Clayton  
Farmers protested to the government yesterday about recent British agriculture, the continuing delay in the EEC food prices for the year.

Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, told Mr Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, farmers were planning to strike when they knew how much the Community was prepared to pay for them.

The union, which represents eight of every 10 farmers in England and Wales, had asked for a meeting immediately after the deadlocked EEC talks that started in Luxembourg this week.

Mr Butler said that the remaining members of the union would strike at the deepest possible level at the beginning of next month.

The union supports a claim for a 1 per cent increase in other EEC countries, or an average rise of 1.5 per cent. It believes that a further rise is justified in Britain, where the rate of inflation is still higher here.

See Food price index, page 11

## Couple jailed for blackmail with bedroom pictures

From Our Correspondent  
St Albans

Gail Marshall, aged 36, wept as she was given an 18-month jail sentence at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for blackmailing her brother's mistress with bedroom photographs.

Her fellow blackmailer, Steven Glennon, aged 31, of Orchard Drive, Watford, Hertfordshire, was jailed for 12 months after they had both been found guilty by a 10-2 majority verdict.

The prosecution had alleged that photographs of Mr Brian MacCormick, a Formula One racing driver, in bed with his mistress, Miss X, were used to force Miss X to give up a BMW and an unfair dismissal claim.

The photographs came into

the possession of Mrs Marshall, of Murray Road, Ealing, London, shortly after Mr MacCormick's death in a crash.

Miss X was offered them at a meeting in an hotel near Heathrow airport in return for relinquishing her claim to the car and the unfair dismissal claim.

Unknown to the blackmailers, Miss X had been fitted with a rape recorder. The recordings were later used as evidence.

Mr Justice Hickman told Mrs Marshall: "The means which you used to extract what you thought was due was so plainly improper and really amounted to a wicked way of going about recovering what you thought was yours."

"No sentence must be such as will warn any others who are subjected to temptation to act in a similar way."

## Health department staff cut by 300, minister says

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The number of staff in the Department of Health and Social Services was reduced by 300 last year and is to be reduced by 250 in the future. Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health, told the parliamentary select committee on social services yesterday.

Dr Vaughan said that the cut in staff of 2,800 was part of the general savings made on health over the last year. Between £30m and £30m had also been saved by reducing the temperature in hospitals, and the abolition of the area health authority tier of administration

was expected to save another £30m.

"Last year was one of the most difficult years that health has ever had to face. It is all credit to them that they came through so well," he said.

The regions had been asked to ensure that the proportion of their spendings assigned to administration did not exceed 51 per cent; and most were on target.

Dr Vaughan told the committee that the Government hoped to produce a document detailing plans for the abolition of the area health authorities in the summer and that implementation would begin next January.

## New towns borrowing limit move

By Our Political Staff

The Government is to introduce a short New Towns Bill in the Commons to increase the new towns' borrowing limit of £1,250m to £2,250m, with the possibility of the figure being increased to £4,000m by ministerial order, it was announced by Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services.

Mr King told Tuesday's meeting of the standing committee considering the Local Government Planning and Land Bill that a new Bill was required in place of the money resolution in the Bill being considered.

That was because the present

borrowing limit was expected to be exceeded by the new towns on September 14, when interest payments of £130m to the National Loans Fund would be due.

If the present Bill had run

the course planned for it by the Government, beginning its progress in the House of Lords early in the session, there was every prospect of its being on the statute book in time for the money resolution to be effective by September 14.

But in response to Opposition demands, the Government agreed to withdraw the Bill from the Lords (the No 1 Bill) and start it in the Commons as the No 2 Bill.

That was because the present



Armed police watching from the embassy garden (left) while others listen down chimneys.

## Growing police experience of kidnappers points to a patient wait in Knightsbridge

By Jacob Ecclestone

Tehran, Bogota, Ajaccio, London. The list of kidnappings, hostage-taking, embassy occupations and killings throughout the world in the first months of this year shows every sign of mounting last year. As the police settled down around the Iranian embassy, yesterday the likelihood was that they were prepared for a long, patient wait.

The last big siege in London was in December, 1975, when four IRA gunmen took hostages inside a Balcombe Street flat, eventually surrendering to the police. Two months earlier the Metropolitan Police had sweated out a five-day siege at the Spaghetti House restaurant, in Knightsbridge, when eight men were taken hostage by armed robbers.

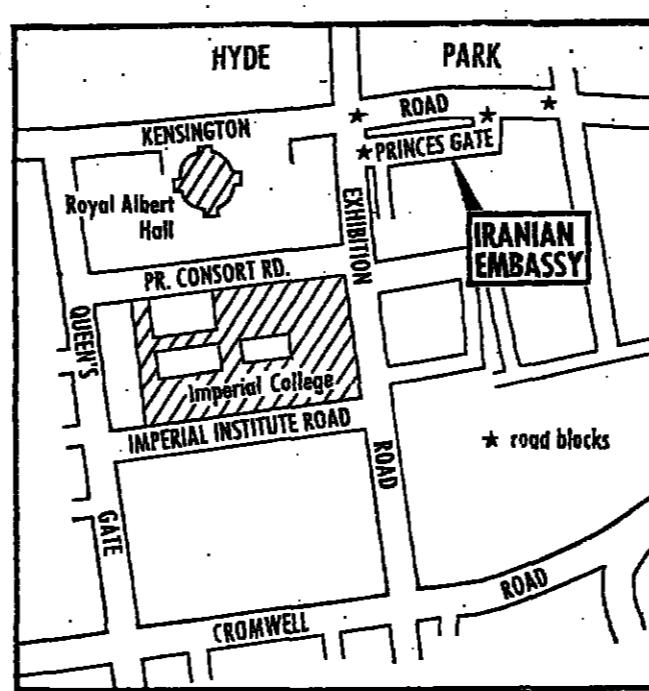
That same autumn police in

the Irish Republic laid siege for 18 days to a council house in Monasterevin, before rescuing 105 children, an flour teachers were taken hostage on a train by South Moluccans. Six gunmen and two passengers were killed when Dutch troops stormed the train.

If the Metropolitan Police use the same tactics as they employed during the Balcombe Street and Spaghetti House sieges, they will try to keep tempers cool while maintaining unrelenting psychological pressure.

Time, tension and in some cases lack of food, bring exhaustion. As weariness grows, so too does the degree of suggestibility. Doctors believe that as nervous fatigue and tension develop in a kidnapper he or she can be persuaded to give up without violence, regardless of the punishment they are likely to receive.

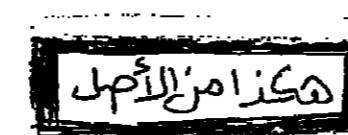
The longest siege of kidnap-



Now you know us better, please call us by our first name

Sedgwick Forbes Bland Payne is now known as

# Sedgwick



## HOME NEWS

## Tobacco firm pitches cigarette sales campaign at students

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

The world's second biggest tobacco company, Philip Morris, is undertaking a campaign in Britain designed to attract young people to smoke.

The company has negotiated a deal with the National Union of Students (NUS), whereby it will be allowed to promote Chesterfield cigarettes in student unions in return for providing posters for film clubs and running Chesterfield film nights.

It is also sending invitations to the public to join a new organization called Club Marlboro, which provides discounts on discotheques, records and tapes, tickets to the Brands Hatch motor racing circuit, T-shirts, and information on learning hang-gliding, scuba diving and wind surfing.

To join the club it is necessary to send in 10 Marlboro cigarette packet tops and declare that you are a smoker aged 18 or over.

The new promotions, which Philip Morris says are not aimed at the young, come at a time when the Government is renegotiating its voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry in an attempt to increase advertising controls.

The existing agreement states: "The essence of the code is that advertisements should not seek to encourage people, particularly the young, to start smoking. The industry thinks the agreement has worked well, but health organizations, such as the British Medical Association, think it has been inadequate."

## Decision by court may affect teachers' day

By Diana Gledhill  
Education Correspondent

A County court ruling that a teacher was in breach of contract for refusing to teach for more than five hours a day could have important implications for local authorities' attempt to define the teachers' working day.

Mr Robert Brewster, a remedial teacher in a Doncaster comprehensive school, took part in the five-hour day action called by the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers last May in pursuit of the teachers' claim for the restoration of salaries to their 1974 levels. The claim was ultimately referred to the Clegg commission on comparability.

Like many other education authorities, Doncaster council decided to dock the pay of about 600 NAS/UWT teachers in the town, including that of Mr Brewster, who had refused to work what the council considered to be a normal school day. In Mr Brewster's case, that was 5½ hours a day.

Mr Brewster sued the council for £22.10 that had been deducted from his pay in the two weeks that he was involved in the union action. The deduction had been made on a pro-rata basis according to a formula provided by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Mr Brewster contended that he had no formal contract as to the hours he had to work. The NAS/UWT maintains that because, in law, a part-time teacher is paid on the basis of a 25-hour week, a teacher's contractual obligations do not extend beyond a five-hour day.

Giving judgment in Don-

## Seven receive good citizens' awards

By a Staff Reporter

The 1980 Ross McWhirter Foundation awards for good citizenship were presented to seven recipients at a dinner in London last night.

The seven were: Mr Alexander Glushkov for high moral courage during the establishment of the Moscow group to defend the Helsinki agreement; Pastor Georgi Vins for exceptional courage in the exercise of his Christian ministry; Mr Mark Halsey for great courage in pursuing and catching an apparently armed bank robber in London; Mr Ronald Rusby for outstanding courage in pursuing an armed assassin in London; and Mr Alan Reed for outstanding courage in assisting at the arrest; Mr Roger Cook for pursuing inquiries into abuse exposed in the BBC programme, "Check Point"; despite threats and physical violence; Mr Raoul Wallenberg for exceptional personal involvement in the rescue of Jews in Hungary in 1944 and 1945.

Dinner, page 18

## Franchise threat to ATV on 'closed shop'

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

Members of the Institute of Journalists in the Midlands are expected tonight to endorse a strong protest about the operation of a closed shop by National Union of Journalists (NUJ) staff at Associated Television Network, the region's independent contractor.

It could lead to a vigorous objection to the renewal later this year of the franchise of the company, which provides news and current affairs programmes.

A resolution to the institute's Birmingham and Midlands district meeting in Worcester said: "This arbitrary arrangement operates exclusively in favour of the National Union of Journalists, excluding non-members of the older-established Institute of Journalists but also those many people belonging to neither union, who have a valuable contribution to make in the field of public affairs."

"We are particularly concerned because Parliament through the independent

cussed in UK Press Gazette

joined ATV and was required to resign and join the NUJ. ATV then told the institute that it did not operate a closed shop anywhere in the network.

Mr Peter Plant, the father of the NUJ chapel (local branch) at Birmingham and Elstree studios, said: "No journalist who is not a member of the NUJ takes up employment with ATV. Membership of the relevant union is a condition of employment with ATV, and has been for some time. I confirm that ATV does not operate a closed shop anywhere on the network."

He said that no actors, musicians, technicians or directors worked for ATV unless they were members of the appropriate union; so it was with journalists.

Mr Ronald Knowles, editor of the NUJ's official newspaper, *The Journalist*, said: "Mr Paterson ought to realize that his statement that ATV management does not operate a closed shop is irrelevant. What is relevant is that the NUJ chapel does."

The issue was recently dis-

## Parents urged to share the care of their children

By Our Social Services

Correspondent  
Both parents should share the care of their children, and their experience should count for safety and promotion prospects when they return to work, Dr Michael Kassner Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, suggests in a book published today.

Each parent could undertake the home-making role in turn for periods of three to four years, she says.

Parents would really know their children while they were young, and would realize how important, skilled and demanding child rearing was.

Children would know their

fathers on a day-to-day basis, rather than seeing them only at weekends.

It would lead to their having less traditional views of the role of men and women so that sharing would become less exceptional in future generations.

Mothers would be able to retain contact with work outside the home instead of returning with less self-confidence to the labour market after an absence of several years. The marriage would benefit from the greater interweaving of experiences in and out of the home.

Such people qualify for the higher rates of invalidity pension if their spells off work

are separated by gaps of up to 13 weeks. Those who give up invalidity pension to start full-time work can go back to it if they find they cannot cope with the job within that period.

The Government proposes to reduce the linking period from 13 weeks to six under the Social Security (No 2) Bill, now in standing committee.

The change, expected to produce an annual saving of £20m, would mean that invalidity pensioners who found themselves unable to work with a full-time job would qualify for the lower sickness benefit if the gap between starting work and giving up was longer than six weeks.

They would then have to spend 28 weeks on sickness benefit before qualifying again

for the higher invalidity pension.

Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, described the proposals as "bewildering" in a letter yesterday to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The decision appeared to have been taken purely on financial grounds, with no attention given to the potential effects on work incentives and rehabilitation, he said.

"Periods of remission of multiple sclerosis do not obey administrative timetables," Mr Wilson wrote. "We would maintain strongly that a linking period of only six weeks provides no incentive for people

to work during periods of reasonably good health."

The Disability Alliance is urging multiple sclerosis sufferers to ask MPs to amend the Bill. Mrs Nicole Davoud, founder of the pressure group, Crack MS, pointed out that a significant change in lifestyle, such as returning to work after a long absence, could exacerbate multiple sclerosis.

"The current 13-week period to some extent allows for this," Mrs Davoud said in a briefing to members of the Standing Committee on the Bill. "A six-week period most certainly does not, and would unfairly penalize those chronically sick and disabled people who try to fight their way back into a normal life."

Allocated funds, explaining: "When we spent our spending power there is always a carry-over amount for certain costs arise."

A meeting of the council decided yesterday that the money should go into its un-

allocated funds.

The Arts Council literature prize of £7,500, awarded last week to the historian, Hugh Thomas, and handed back by him as a protest against state patronage, is to be put back in the council's "kitty".

The Thomas war

Spurned prize for arts

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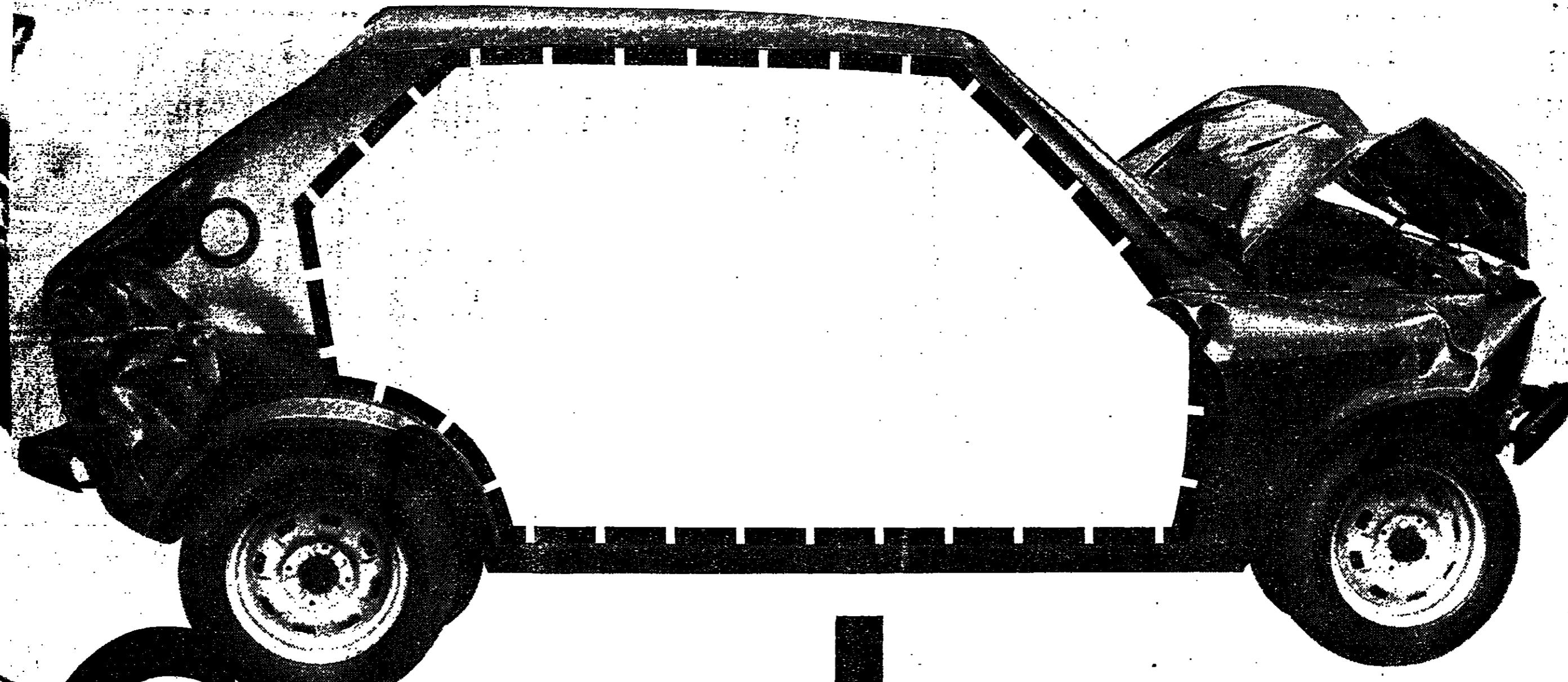
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Crunchy on  
the outside,  
hard in the  
middle.

Polo. 

**PARLIAMENT**, April 30, 1980

## Prison service reorganized: moves to ease chronic overcrowding

### House of Commons

A series of measures designed to ensure "an effective prison service and an efficient and confident prison service" were announced by Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, in a statement on April 29, he was taking on the main recommendations of the May committee of inquiry into the United Kingdom prisons service, published last October.

Mr. Whitelaw indicated that the Government would be publishing within the next few weeks a draft report and reply to the Committee of Enquiry's report from the 1977-78 session on prisons and that they would publish proposals for changes in the powers of the courts in relation to young offenders later in the summer.

He said that the May committee's report, which has been available for many years, paid too little attention to its prisons. The result is that our prisons are chronically overcrowded and the prison service operates under severe strain.

In the period since that report was made, the May committee's report in England and Wales has risen from 42,500 to 44,000 on April 18. The figure continues to fluctuate, but the present level is dangerously high.

Exceptional measures by way of legislation or administrative action would be unpalatable and frustrating.

ing to those whose task it is to administer justice, but they cannot be ruled out. The situation demands them. Our primary task must be to bring about such a situation from developing.

The following action is being taken:

First we must ensure that the prison estate is adequate for the job it has to do. We have every intention of doing this. The May committee's recommendation that the building programme should be increased. The present programme, together with a considerable maintenance commitment, is substantial.

Work already in progress will produce some 3,400 new or refurbished places by 1985, including a major new dispersal project which will start construction in the autumn.

Plans are being made to start two new major projects in both 1981-82 and 1982-83, which will provide 1,500 further places by the latter 1980s. Work is to commence on the first of these in 1983-84 and preliminary planning is now proceeding.

Second, we shall continue our efforts to develop alternatives to imprisonment.

Third, the Advisory Council on the Penal System, the Expenditure Committee and the May committee

have all emphasized the need for non-custodial methods, and we recognize the important contribution which the probation and after-care services make to the development of such a situation from developing.

The morally disordered offender presents particularly difficult problems. The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Patrick Jenkins) and I accept that it is undesirable to details in prison personal whose conduct has brought them into conflict with the law and who are detained in hospital under the Mental Health Act.

We shall continue our efforts to have such persons transferred to hospitals with the appropriate levels of security. Mr Jenkins has consented to this, subject to the establishment of regional secure units. The programme which he has planned will make a valuable contribution to the provision for those offenders.

A new development is that we are making public funds available to enable voluntary organizations to make a start in providing simple oversight facilities for people who would otherwise be charged with offences ofunkenness.

Measures of this kind may not individually achieve a substantial reduction in the prison population, but taken together they can have a significant impact.

Third, the Advisory Council on the Penal System, the Expenditure Committee and the May committee

within the Home Office for the short term. I have already written to the Government to welcome shorter sentences for non-violent offenders; and it should be possible to bring about a significant reduction in the general level of sentences without sacrificing the protection which the public is entitled to expect.

I believe that such a reduction can be achieved by the exercise of judicial discretion and recent judgments have suggested that there is an increasing awareness among judges that the less serious type of non-violent offence can properly receive a shorter term of punishment than has been imposed previously.

I turn now to the May committee's vitally important recommendation on prison regimes. I fully support the principle of preserving direct ministerial responsibility for the prison service and for the treatment of individual prisoners.

Subject to the endorsement of the May committee's objective of a structure which will give the prison service a greater sense of autonomy and enable those in charge to be more directly responsible for their affairs.

I endorse the May committee's objective of a reconstructed regional organization which will give wide delegated authority

## Minister promises to put water authorities under close scrutiny

Replies to criticism by Conservative MPs of huge increases in domestic water charges Mr. Tom King, Minister of State for Local Government and Environmental Services, said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said his first proposal was to set up a new Monopolies and Mergers Commission which would be the Southern Trent Water Authority, and he would examine further water authorities and their efficiency.

I have announced will provide a framework in which members of the prison service, of all grades, will be able to perform their different roles.

I shall do all I can to help them to maintain their high traditions and to develop new and constructive methods in the context of the court's positive case for reform in the May committee's report.

Work will be put in hand to translate it into the design of prison regimes and the development of regional directors who will lay the necessary amendments to the Prison Rules in due course.

## Labour MPs call for 50 per cent remission but Tories less keen

Mr. Marilyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, South, Lab), questioning the Home Secretary on his statement on prisons, said: I welcome what he has said concerning the change in the internal structure of the prison system. I approve of the changes announced in the Prison Board and the sharpening of the responsibility of the prison organization regionally. His acceptance of a separate inspectorate is most welcome.

Without an improvement in the relationship between the various trade union organizations changes of any sort will fail to have maximum impact. Without the full cooperation of the prison officers, the introduction of organizational needs change, there will be further industrial troubles.

Although I set up my deal with organizational changes it was and is my view there must be a sufficient reduction in the prison population. It needs political will. I was not short of that but did not have the strength in this House to implement my ideas.

Does not the judiciary will oblige on shorter sentences? The answer is no, unless going to prison at a rate not seen in the rest of Europe. The number of people on remand for long periods, about half of whom are then released, needs acting upon on that basis.

There is only one way forward. However variable is application, the one-third remission in sentences must be replaced by the half remission which I introduced in Northern Ireland.

It will not change the parole system. Mr. Whitelaw has a majority in the House to implement this radical change. I wish I could have done it. Without it anything the Home Secretary does about prison reform will not go to the root of the matter.

We are sending far too many people to prison. The judiciary will not oblige. We can only seek it in this House.

Mr. Whitelaw—I do not agree with what he said on shorter sentences and the judiciary. I believe that there is an increasing feeling among the judges that shorter sentences are appropriate in many cases. I hope that will develop.

As to half remission and changes to the parole system and reducing numbers of those in custody. They will be frustrated and disliked by many of those people who administer justice. There will be opportunities for them to frustrate such changes if they are made. It is important not to make them until it becomes clear they have to be done.

Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab)—Though his proposals on the Prison Board and inspectorate are welcome, the general response to his statement will be of great disappointment that he has missed an opportunity to make a radical improvement in the prison system. He has not addressed himself to the problems of numbers — with 45,000 in space for 37,000. This year already 150 prisoners have

had to sleep in corridors and a further 150 in police cells.

The judiciary is not looking after our prison system.

The House and the Government has to do it. It will only be achieved and make a significant impact on the prison population when he is given the power immediately the 50 per cent remission.

Mr. Whitelaw—That may be his view. The figure is 44,000. There has been a slight downward trend.

Edwin Evans (Bury, St Edmunds, C)—Neither prison sentences nor remissions should be measured by the number of prison places but rather on the seriousness of the offence and the need to protect the public.

Mr. Whitelaw—That is exactly the point I am making.

Consultations on the proposed Bill had continued since last summer.

Mr. John Watson (Skipton, C)—Many people living in rural areas are worried about foxes. We have to be careful about specific under the proposed legislation.

Can the Secretary of State give an assurance that this is not the case?

Mr. Whitelaw—We are all equally to blame. The position cannot be remedied easily or quickly.

Mr. Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, Lab)—Do we not need a bigger prison building programme?

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Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Environment, said he intended soon to publish a paper detailing his revised proposals on wildlife and countryside legislation.

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Mr. Michael Heseltine—Yes, I think I can help him because the vulnerable species affected by the legislation are not native to this country.

It was his intention to introduce the Bill as soon as parliamentary time permitted, he added.

## Foxes not to be a vulnerable species

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## HOME NEWS

**Peach case hearing adjourned six days**

By Nicholas Timmins

The resumed inquest on Mr Blair Peach at Hammersmith, London, was adjourned yesterday until next Tuesday after one of the five women on the jury of nine developed gastric influenza.

Coroners' juries must number at least seven, and the decision was taken to adjourn the hearing on its third day rather than discharge the juror.

Dr John Burton, the coroner, said: "If we allow the numbers to fall at this early stage and anyone else falls ill at a later stage we may have to stop." That would mean a substantial delay in finding a new jury and the need to start the inquest again.

Yesterday morning the other eight members of the jury were taken to Southall to see the scene where Mr Peach, aged 32, a teacher, of Lavender Grove, Hackney, suffered a fatal head injury during the demonstration in April last year against the National Front's election meeting.

The jurors were shown Beechcroft Avenue, off the Broadway, where a witness has said she saw Mr Peach hit by a policeman with a truncheon-like weapon, and the house in Orchard Avenue, at the foot of Beechcroft Avenue, into which Mr Peach was taken. The house was badly damaged by fire six weeks ago.

**MPs fight deportation order**

By Frances Gibb

A petition with more than 1,000 signatures was presented at the Home Office yesterday in protest over a deportation order against an Indian couple who have lived in Britain six years and, it is claimed, made an "outstanding" contribution to the community.

Mr Verghese "Juno" Varkki, aged 33, and his wife, Meena, aged 30, who have spent the past six years as voluntary community workers in Camden, north London, have been told to leave the country because of a technical breach of regulations.

Their deportation date, set for April 17, was postponed because they are seeking leave to appeal for a judicial review of their case in the High Court today.

Yesterday Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, and Mr Albert Stallard, Labour MP for Camden, St Pancras, North

**'Irreparable damage' to national heritage by museum eggs theft**

From Our Correspondent

Luton A man who admitted stealing about 3,000 eggs in four years from the British Museum collection at Tring, Hertfordshire, was jailed for two years at St Albans Crown Court yesterday.

Mervyn Shorthouse, aged 37, of May Lane, Barnet, also pleaded guilty to stealing 540 eggs from the museum on November 7 last. His plea of not guilty to stealing 10,000 eggs was accepted by the prosecution after the court heard that he would not dispute ownership of any eggs which the museum claimed.

He also pleaded guilty to a charge of going equipped for theft.

Mr Joseph Gosschalk, for the prosecution, said: "The result has been incalculable damage to part of the national heritage."

"The collection amounts to 500,000 eggs. As a result of this defendant's theft, not only have eggs been lost, but the system adopted was for the defendant to replace those that he took with others."

"The museum have the enormous task of only recovering the ones he took, but also of systematically examining the entire collection."

Mr Gosschalk said that Mr Shorthouse was allowed to visit the museum on compassionate grounds in 1975 after he had had an accident with electricity. Eggs were later reported missing.

ing, but could not be traced until a display box disappeared last October after he had paid a visit.

In November he was arrested by the regional crime squad and 540 eggs, valued at £5,200, were found on him.

Mr Gosschalk said that Mr Shorthouse wore a large overcoat with openings to conceal the eggs. Some were put into socks. He also wore women's tights, cut open at the knee so that the eggs could be inserted.

About 10,000 eggs were found at his home. He said police had also sold eggs to collectors.

Judge Marcus Anwy-Davies told Mr Shorthouse: "I have heard that part of our national heritage has been irreparably damaged. It is a priceless and unique collection that has been recklessly damaged by your depredations."

"Many people devoted to science over decades have amassed the collection which, being unique, is available throughout the world for the spreading of knowledge. You, in the course of taking these eggs, have destroyed information which can never be replaced."

Mr Ian Galbraith, head of the ornithology subdepartment at the museum, said it was used by 1,000 researchers daily. He said: "This has caused enormous trouble. We were particularly worried by the loss of the information."

played a "useful" part in the community, but since being admitted as visitors they had not been given permission to stay.

The couple have widespread support among the community in which they have lived, including Camden Council. On British passports, came to Britain as visitors, in 1972. They applied for permission to stay as self-employed persons and became involved in community work in West Hampstead, supporting themselves from Mr Varkki's weekend trading as a leather craftsman.

Their application was rejected. Their appeal against that decision was filed a few days after the 14-day period allowed because, they say, their solicitor had suffered a bereavement.

All subsequent appeals have been rejected because of that delay. Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said that it was not disputed that they might have

been rejected because of that delay. Mr John Kearney, a voluntary social worker in the area, said yesterday: "They have done marvellous work with people; I have never known a couple as able, hard-working and successful. They are helping to save the taxpayer money with their work. They are not takers."

Mr and Mrs Varkki's supporters accept that the couple have broken the regulations, but say the offence is heavily outweighed by the contribution they are making to community life.

BP sidetracks juggernauts at the petrol pumps

By Our Transport Correspondent  
BP is spending £1.5m on getting the juggernauts off its garage forecourts, the group said yesterday. About 100 of its 2,200 United Kingdom outlets are being converted to provide separate access and pumps, so that cars and lorries will be served in different parts of the same service station.

Mr Lambert said after the hearing that he planned to continue his journey home to Ireland. He was not bitter about what had happened.

On Tuesday Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister, told the Dail that he was satisfied that the charge was a case of mistaken identity. "There was no question of the incident being an example of discrimination against Irish citizens as such," he said.

**Irish Puppeteer cleared of desertion charge**

Mr Eugene Lambert, the Irish television entertainer, walked free from Dover magistrates' court yesterday after police had offered no evidence on a charge that he had been a deserter from the British Army since 1946. Costs were awarded against him.

Mr Lambert, aged 51, a puppeteer, had been charged with being a deserter when he appeared before magistrates at Dover on Monday. He denied the allegation and said that it was a case of mistaken identity. The magistrates granted him bail.

He was examined yesterday to see if he had the physical characteristics that the Army said were on the body of the man posted as a deserter. Later a court was convened and the police withdrew the charge.

**BR to consider fares rise later this year**

By David Hewson

Sir Peter Parker, the chairman of British Rail, said yesterday that a decision would be made in the middle of this year on whether to increase fares as a result of a rise in costs.

The British Railways Board agreed a 20 per cent. rise with the TUC yesterday. Today, I am not saying there will be an increase, but I cannot guarantee there will not. Sir Peter said when announcing a £5m advertising drive to attract a further £40m of passenger business for the railway.

British Rail is also considering extending the family rail card system, which gives concessions to certain categories of rail users. Sir Peter said, but he did not detail which new areas the concessions would reach.

The advertising campaign features Mr Jimmy Savile and the slogan, "This is the age of the train." Two thirds of the campaign's money will be spent on television advertising throughout the country, starting this week.

Sir Peter said that the campaign would account for 0.6 per cent of British Rail's passenger revenue of £1,000m this year.

**Court challenge on theatre ticket prices**

By Our Theatre Reporter  
The Society of West End Theatre is being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court over an agreement with theatre ticket agencies and controls on newspaper advertising by its member theatres.

The application to the court has been made by the Office of Fair Trading, and when it is heard, possibly next year, it will be up to the court to decide whether the restrictions in the different agreements are against the public interest.

In the agreement between the society, which represents almost all of the West End theatres,

and the ticket agencies, the Office of Fair Trading is particularly concerned about the maximum booking fee that an agency can charge. While such a limitation may appear to be beneficial, the office is concerned that the maximum charges simply become the standard charges.

It is also worried about the society's rule that member theatres may only advertise in certain newspapers.

Mr Robert Lacy Thompson, secretary of the society, said that he hoped the court would find that the agreements were in the public interest.

He said the restrictions on advertising arose from the fact that the society had agreements with many newspapers to provide free of charge, as a reader service, a four or five line advertisement for each of the theatres. Charges were made for any extra advertising.

However, some newspapers were unwilling to provide such a service and thus the society discouraged its members from advertising in those publications. The Sunday Times is one of the newspapers in which the society does not allow advertising.

## WEST EUROPE

**Thousands cheer new Dutch Queen**

Amsterdam, April 30.—Church bells pealed throughout the Netherlands today to welcome Queen Beatrix. The new Queen was cheered by a crowd of tens of thousands as she held the hand of her mother, ex-Queen Juliana, on the balcony of the royal palace in Amsterdam.

Queen Juliana earlier signed an instrument of abdication in a brief ceremony in the palace attended by the entire royal family and the Dutch Cabinet.

Five hours later Queen Beatrix was formally invested at a special parliamentary session in the adjacent fourteenth century Nieuwe Kerk (New Church).

Queen Juliana stepped down on her seventy-first birthday after a reign of almost 32 years, saying she was too old to fulfil a sovereign's duties responsibly. She was visibly overcome with emotion as she put pen to paper in the same room, hung with pictures of Juliana, in which her own mother, Queen Wilhelmina, abdicated in her favour in September 1948.

After she had signed she looked into the eyes of her daughter, who is 42, and said: "Beatrix, my darling." She embraced the new Queen lightly.

Glowing tributes were paid to the outgoing monarch, who has reverted to her former title of Princess. Mr Andreas Van Agt, the Prime Minister, described her in a broadcast speech as "a rock amid turbulence". He said she had symbolized the recovery of the Netherlands from the ravages of the Second World War and its transition to a welfare state.

As Princess Juliana introduced her in the balcony of the palace, the world's press, the overwhelming popularity of the royal House of Orange was demonstrated by the reaction of the crowd.

Orange confetti, thrown from the top of a multi-storey building, rained down on the square and the crowd began singing the pro-monarchy song "Oranje Boeven" (Orange on Top). More



Queen Beatrix, with her husband and ex-Queen Juliana, waves to the crowds from the palace balcony.

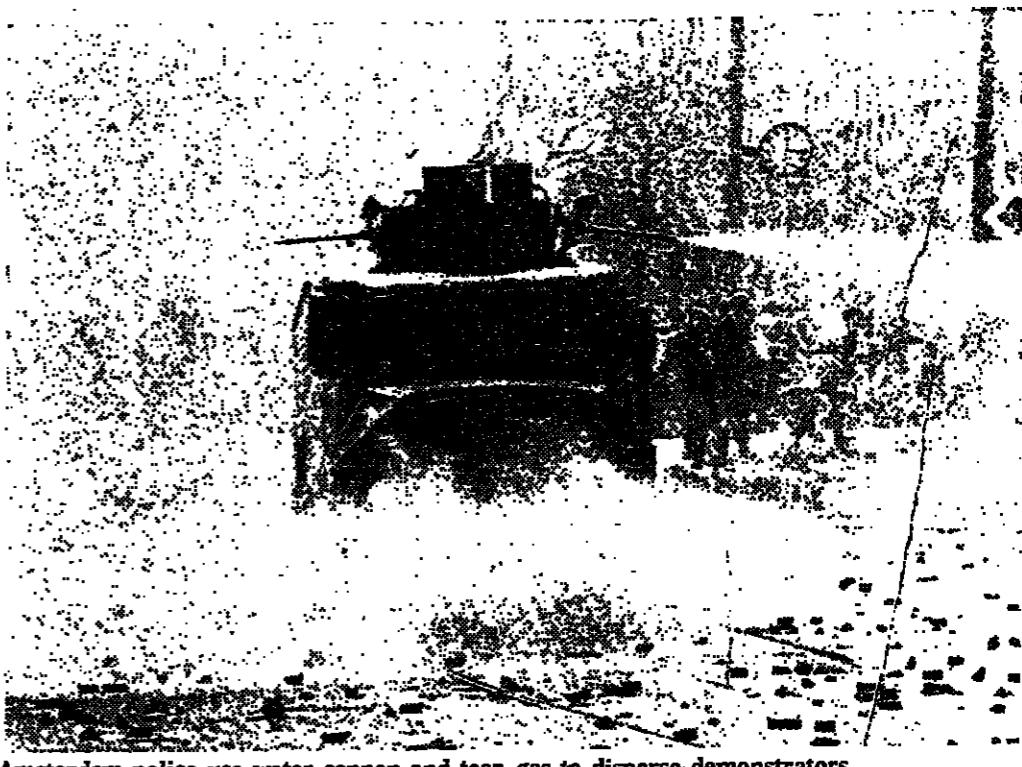
than 80 per cent of the Dutch people favour continuation of the monarchy, recent opinion poll showed.

Ten thousand policemen were on duty in Amsterdam because of threats of trouble. The Socialist city council gave permission today for the police to use tear gas against rioters if necessary. There were clashes between left-wingers and the police in which water cannon and tear gas were used.

During her inauguration Queen Beatrix broke precedent by declaring she would retain her mother's birthday, April 30, as the official Queen's Day rather than adopt her own birthday, January 31.

"Dear mother, today is your birthday," she said. "In deep gratitude for all we have received from you, this day in the future will continue to be linked to your wisdom, sympathy and motherly love, for this day will continue to be the Queen's day."

Princess Julian, who had been holding the hand of her husband, Prince Bernhard throughout Queen Beatrix's speech, burst into tears as the 3,000 guests in the church broke into applause for three minutes. — Bentens and AP.



Amsterdam police use water cannon and tear gas to disperse demonstrators.

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## WEST EUROPE

# French likely to ignore British objections and press for an increase of 5% in farm prices

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, April 30

It was impossible for Britain's demands on the Community budget to be met within the EEC regulations in force, President Giscard d'Estaing told the Council of Ministers today. This was both because of their size and their duration.

Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, speaking at question time in the National Assembly a few hours later, insisted that all those present in Europe had agreed on the pace of Britain's attack which led her partners to question her ultimate intentions towards Europe.

"In spite of the efforts of every one to take into consideration her demands regarding her financial contribution efforts which went a very long way, she met the successive proposals which were put to her with a succession of rejections."

In these circumstances, one may ask oneself whether Britain did not intend to make what she regarded as her essential interests prevail over the less essential interests of all her partners, and over the general interests of the Community which bind everyone."

France would ask the agricultural ministers' meeting in Brussels on May 1 to approve the proposals for an average 5 per cent increase in farm prices "solemnly confirmed" by the European Commission this morning.

"I publicly express the hope here that Britain will be aware of the importance of the take, and go along with a decision

essential to the life of the Community," the minister went on.

"If there is to be failure next Tuesday, France together with her seven partners and the Commission, would consider what steps to take, in agreement with Community principles to safeguard the legitimate interests of her farmers."

Mr Pierre Mauroy, the Minister of Agriculture, told the press that there were three ways out of the crisis caused by the breakdown of the summit.

Either Britain relented and approved the price increases agreed by its eight partners; or came a Community decision, and the judicial ways of imposing this departure from the so-called "Luxembourg compromise of 1966" on unanimity decision and its consequences for the future of the common agricultural policy would have been reserved.

It is argued: "From now on, however, the self-sufficient 'salami' tactics are self-defeating."

By insisting on relief from the normal contribution for a period exceeding two years, as M. Giscard d'Estaing had offered as a last resort to clinch agreement, she was in fact demanding a revision of the Community regulations. This would take much time and negotiation, and would not meet the short-term British problem.

President Giscard d'Estaing discussed prospects for the Community with a number of leading political personalities today. They are understood to have expressed the view that putting Britain on the shelf over the common agricultural policy was not a practical proposition. There must be a complete review of that policy.

## Sweden on brink of labour chaos

From Roger Choate  
Stockholm, April 30

Sweden, famous for its peaceful labour relations, stood today on the brink of a catastrophic lock-out, which threatened to bring its economy to a standstill. The Swedish Trades Unions Federation rejected a final mediation offer which would have averted a lock-out tomorrow night of 800,000 blue collar workers and selective strikes by further 100,000.

Trade unionists alone should not be expected to carry the total burden for Sweden's failing economy", explained Mr Gunnar Nilsson, the federation chairman, who rejected the mediators' proposal for an over-all 2.3 per cent wage rise. The federation has been demanding a rise of 11.3 per cent.

The proposal was accepted by employers. But in view of Mr Nilsson's rejection, it seems the lock-out will take place. The labour stoppages will totally halt industrial production and could conceivably close down most public transport, municipal services and schools. Deliveries of food, stuffs and oil from abroad could be gravely affected. The country is said to have only 14 days' supply of oil.

Since Friday Sweden has had a foretaste of the trials to come, with overtime bans and selective strikes in key sectors, disrupting public transport and halting domestic and international air services.

Hospitals and social services have been affected to some extent, while the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation was forced to cancel all radio and television programmes, except for occasional newscasts. Sales in bicycle and motorcyclo shops shared as Stockholmers made do without the underground system called for the first time since it was opened.

All sides in the conflict have agreed on the principle of wage restraint. For several years Sweden has been moving towards economic disaster according to many industrialists and bankers, because it was borrowing heavily from abroad to pay for a rapidly expanding public sector. At the same time the nation last about 20 per cent of its global market share because of "Third World competition". Industry has been lagged in developing new technology and export strategy.

Labour experts did not completely rule out the possibility of a last-minute compromise or appropriate measures to avert the lock-out. Nor was the Government expected to remain idle. "Clearly, we do not intend to permit the Swedish economy to be wrecked", said Mr Gösta Bohman, the Economy Minister.

Mr Olof Palme, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, yesterday called on the centre-right Government to resign. The Government has a parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

## EEC return to majority vote would isolate Britain

From Michael Horwitz  
Brussels, April 30

Mrs Thatcher's threat to block all "agreement on major matters" in the EEC until Britain's budget claim is settled could lead to an attempt by the other eight member states to revive the Community's dead-letter majority voting rules.

These could be used to enable the rest of the EEC to implement decisions, such as the fixing of farm prices, without British approval, leaving Britain the choice of either accepting the majority position or else exercising a right of veto to protect a "vital national interest".

This understanding, known as the Luxembourg compromise, was the price the EEC paid to end General de Gaulle's six-month boycott of Community meetings in 1965. It has never been seriously challenged since.

But she is pursuing a high-risk policy.

Concern over the implications of Mrs Thatcher's stance was reflected in a statement issued here today by the European Commission which spoke of the "danger of Europe becoming paralysed as a result of the failure to take decisions". It urged member states "to ensure the proper functioning of the Community".

The Commission also made clear that next week it would

## Swiss cast aside reserve to welcome the Queen

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, April 30

It was flowers and flags in the sunshine today for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh all along the shores of Lake Geneva. Their visit began at the Montreux "Vaud Riviera", with its cypresses and palm trees after they arrived from Berne.

The last stage of their journey was by the mountain railway line from Zweisimmen, descending through high meadows where the first narcissi are starting to bloom after the protracted spell of cold weather and late snow.

Today the temperature was over 15°C (60°F), justifying Montreux' reputation for a genial climate. The rain forecast for the afternoon did not materialize.

The Swiss, many confessing themselves captivated by the Queen's quick smile as seen yesterday on television before and after the formal speeches at the federal parliament in Berne, have cast aside their traditional reserve, with enthusiastic headlines even in the said *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Crowds, including schoolchildren brought in by bus from miles around, assembled along the royal route today well beyond the Queen and Prince Philip's due to pass.

At least one family that had been in her entourage there subsequently settled in Geneva, where it was said to be a daughter, now well advanced in years, who remembers Queen Victoria taking her on to her knee and giving her a chocolate.

In one of its deep dungeons,

## Uneasy ceasefire follows Danish rioting

From Christopher Follett  
Copenhagen, April 30

An uneasy ceasefire reigned today in a slum quarter of central Copenhagen after two days of demonstrations and street fighting which led to the arrest of 119 people, 15 of whom have been charged with assaulting the police. According to the police, eight people were injured.

The unrest in the Nørrebro quarter of Copenhagen started yesterday when 500 police were sent in to quell demonstrations by residents and environmental activists protesting against the demolition of a recreational area to make way for building a block of flats.

A police spokesman told The

Times that no immediate action was contemplated and he confirmed that the demonstrators had strengthened their barricades during the day. But only about 200 demonstrators were thought to be manning them.

This afternoon negotiations began between the municipal authorities responsible for the site and representatives of the building company which intends to build flats in the area. The matter is also to be discussed in Parliament.

According to one police spokesman, the street fighting in Nørrebro was the worst

recent times.

## OVERSEAS

## Whites quit police and Army in Zimbabwe

Salisbury, April 30—Hundreds of white members of the Zimbabwe Army and police left today, declining to renew their contracts and work under Mr Robert Mugabe's Government.

At the same time, security sources reported that Mr Rex Nhongo, the commander of Mr Mugabe's 34,000-strong guerrilla force, was arrested and briefly detained last night after a bitter argument at a restaurant where he was refused service because of the way he was dressed.

The feeling in Paris is that Mrs Margaret Thatcher made a serious miscalculation in Luxembourg. The Prime Minister cannot hope next time to obtain as generous an offer as she received there. Her partners have been opened, it is argued. From now on, however, the responsible leaders of the Community.

Finally, if this failed, national price support measures would have to be introduced by each member country. "But these measures carried a serious risk of a break-up of the common agricultural policy", as these measures could be interpreted differently by each one of them." It was an extreme solution. The minister did not, however, hold out much hope of a change in the British stand.

M. Mehainger acknowledged that even so, national price support measures would have to be approved by the Nine and the European Commission.

The French farmers' union, the *Fédération des agriculteurs*, has put forward a provisional solution which would amount to putting Britain "in permanent



Mr Begin, left, with Mr Linowitz, American special envoy.

## Pessimism over future of Middle East talks

From Christopher Walker  
Tel Aviv, April 30

Palestinians there changing their present avowed hostility to the whole autonomy scheme.

The trouble continued today with the stoning of Jewish vehicles, commercial alike in Bethlehem and a demonstration by Arab schoolchildren which was broken up by Israeli troops.

The atmosphere surrounding the new talks has been further soured by today's disclosure that the World Zionist Organization has requested nearly \$10m from the Israeli Finance Ministry for the setting up of 10 new settlements in the occupied territories.

The sites have already been agreed in principle by the Government, and when constructed will bring the number of Jewish settlements on land seized in the 1967 war to 100.

The Israeli government has been shown to be unable to meet the new challenges on its own, the arrangements for coordinating United States policy with those of Europe and Japan have also been shown to be inadequate, as revealed by events leading to Mr Cyrus Vance's resignation as Secretary of State. Can this situation be improved? Here are some of the suggestions currently reviewed in Western diplomatic circles.

The need to maintain a certain continuity between the two summits and the one to be held in September has produced an unofficial and rather secretive but quite efficient "ad hoc" permanent mechanism (not an "organization", but already something of an institution) which is working all year round and which is genuinely trilateral.

The high officials who manage this exercise, and who do not like very much to talk about it, or to be talked about, are highly "political" bureaucrats.

Curiously enough, almost every one of them occupies a different position in his own country, but they are authoritative enough to call into action and direct any expert who can help, as well as draw upon the cumulative wisdom of such huge institutions like the central banks, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Energy Agency.

First, diplomats believe some "trilateralization" of European political cooperation should be undertaken step by step.

The crucial talks in Herzliya are scheduled to last for 10 days, after which Mr. Linowitz, America's special Middle East envoy, will return to brief President Carter before flying back for the final round of negotiations before the deadline. This will take place in Egypt.

The enormity of the task still facing the Americans in preserving the main diplomatic success of Mr Carter's presidency has been emphasized by the recent restatement of the contradictory autonomy proposals advocated by Israel and Egypt. Officials involved in the talks say that nothing has been done in the past 11 months to break the deadlock on the vital points of difference.

A number of Arab states, including Jordan, are enthusiastically in favour of the EEC initiative which would involve a recognition of Palestinian rights.

At the same time, the leaders of many European states are now openly sceptical about the prospects of a workable form of Palestinian autonomy emerging from the present peace framework.

Recent serious unrest and violence in the occupied West Bank has further decreased the possibility of the 700,000

Swedes, who witnessed the incident and refused to be identified, said: "General Nhongo came in with two other men and a woman. He wore a safari suit and was quite respectable although strictly wearing a cravat."

Another man in the party wore only trousers and an open-neck striped shirt, witnesses said.

"They were carrying drinks and were loud", one said. "The head waiter said he could not serve them. They became aggressive and noisy."

Mr Nigel Taylor, the duty manager, was called and the argument continued in loud voices, witnesses said. One white diner joined in, remonstrating with Mr Nhongo and his friends. Most diners observed the incident quietly, witnesses said, but one white burst into tears.

At that point, the management called the police, Mr Nhongo's party was taken away protesting by one white police officer and two black waiters.

Police, treating the incident as highly delicate, refused official comment. But security sources said the Nhongo party was held at a police station for more than an hour until the order came to release them without delay.

Mr Nhongo, who is in his thirties, became commander of Mr Mugabe's 34,000-strong Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla) after the death in a road accident of Joshua Tongogara in Mozambique in January.

At present he is a key member of a committee charged with merging Mr Mugabe's guerrillas, those guerrillas loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo and the white-led armed forces into one united Army.

Mr Nhongo's wife, Teural Ropa, a now-deguerta which means "spill blood" in Shona, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

Mr Nhongo declined to talk about the incident today. He was found, wearing a blue safari suit, having a drink at Meikles Hotel.

Meanwhile, about 100 former Patriotic Front guerrillas were said by a military spokesman today to be under arrest at a military retraining camp near the south-western city of Aswan for going absent without leave.

The announcement is further evidence of difficulties in forming a new Zimbabwe Army from the three forces that fought Rhodesia's seven-year bush war.

The spokesman told reporters when they went absent and had returned of their own accord. "They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI.

The return journey to Berne, where they are staying at the eighteenth century Kehrsatz mansion, the government's official guest house, by air.

A painting of Queen Victoria, painted by G. Kneller, hangs in the Alabama room of Geneva town hall. Queen Victoria visited the city privately, as she did other parts of Switzerland, particularly Lucerne, travelling incognito, officially at least, as the Countess of Kent.

Going to Geneva was easy for her when she was in residence at the property she owned for some years at Aix les Bains, nearby in France.

At least one family that had been in her entourage there subsequently settled in Geneva, where it was said to be a daughter, now well advanced in years, who remembers Queen Victoria taking her on to her knee and giving her a chocolate.

In one of its deep dungeons,

## Anxiety over two Britons in Liberia

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

After representations by the British Ambassador in Monrovia, the Liberian Foreign Minister has undertaken to investigate reports that two Britons had been placed on two members of the British community, named as Mr Kidd and Mr Moorhouse.

If such reports were confirmed, it would be a matter of serious concern, it was stated in London yesterday. The Foreign Office understands that Mr Kidd's movements are not being restricted and that he was able to visit Monrovia on Tuesday. Further information about any restrictions applying to Mr Moorhouse is still awaited.

No other cases are known of British subjects being detained against their will.

Britain is not dealing with the new Liberian regime on a normal government to government basis. Accordingly the Ambassador has been instructed to make the minimum contact compatible with undertaking essential business.

Mr Matiu Rata, who held the Liberian portfolio in the last Labour Government, resigned his seat yesterday. He had fallen out with the Labour Party claiming that it no longer represents Maori interests.

He will contest the by-election to be held on June 7 on behalf of Manu Motuhake, an American adviser to the United States working in Liberia to send their dependents home.

## Arab diplomat shot at Iran roadblock

Tehran, April 30.—A Kuwaiti diplomat was shot and seriously wounded last night after being forced to stop at a roadside, manned by revolutionary guards. He was named as Mr Muhammad al-Adwani.

He is believed to have been shot in the back, presumably accidentally, by a guard as he drove off, after having his papers checked. Doctors were on their way from Kuwait to attend the wounded diplomat.—Reuters.

The jury also acquitted Mr. Gossage's co-defendants, all Georgians, who were accused of most of the charges against them, and reached a deadlock on the remainder. While it is theoretically open to the Justice

## Mr Lance acquitted of nine fraud charges

From Michael Leepman  
New York, April 30

Mr Bert Lance, President Carter's friend and former budget director, was acquitted today on nine charges of bank fraud after a 16-week trial, manning by revolutionary guards. He was named as Mr Muhammad al-Adwani.

He is believed to have been shot in the back, presumably accidentally, by a guard as he

**OVERSEAS****Court order to produce leaders held in Assam**

Delhi, April 30.—The High Court in Gauhati, Assam, has ordered the state Government to produce eight detained militant leaders.

The Press Trust of India said that the court set May 7 for hearing habeas corpus petitions by the detainees who were arrested earlier this month in an attempt to crush agitation against Bangladeshi, Nepali and West Bengal migrant workers.

Official sources in Gauhati said 50 leaders of the agitation movement were yesterday flown from Assam to a prison in Bihar state "for security reasons".

Oil workers who had been on strike resumed work today in Assam refineries. But they agreed that crude oil would not be allowed to leave the state, maintaining a blockade that has lasted for four months and caused shortages of diesel and petroleum products in large areas of India.

Official sources were quoted as saying today that India was losing 3,000m rupees (£160m) a month because of the Assam agitation. One-third of this was through loss of petroleum products and the rest through loss of fertilizers, cement and steel.

**2,500 homeless:** More than 2,500 people, mostly Nepali-speaking, were rendered homeless at Sagonmang in Manipur state, when their houses were set on fire last night.

The Press Trust of India reported that a group of 300 armed men raided the village, attacked the inhabitants, injuring a number of them and set the houses ablaze. — Agence France-Presse.

**Thais under pressure to accept Kampuchea regime**

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, April 30

A reassessment of government policies on Vietnam's continuing occupation of Kampuchea is going on in South-East Asian capitals and in the United States, according to regional diplomats who say that significant changes could emerge from the review.

There is now a general belief among Government officials and diplomats in Bangkok that Malaysia and Indonesia are ready to recognize the Vietnamese-supported Reng Sanor Government in Phnom Penh in return for minor concessions from Vietnam—for example the reduction of the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Other governments are still considering the issue, with decisions yet to be made. Discussions are expected to continue during May, when Kampuchea will be the subject of a flurry of diplomatic activity.

Mr Huang Hua, China's Foreign Minister, and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, are both coming to Bangkok during May. Mr Thach will also have talks with the Malaysian Government in Kuala Lumpur. After these visits Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, the Thai Foreign Minister, will go to Washington and London.

**Dropping of 'filioque' clause seen as unity initiative****Orthodox hail step by Archbishop**

From Mario Mediano  
Lima, April 30

The omission of the controversial "filioque" clause from the Creed by the new Archbishop of Canterbury, at his enthronement, was hailed here by Eastern Orthodox Church leaders as an historical initiative for Christian unity rather than an incidental courtesy.

A serious dogmatic dispute between the Eastern Orthodox and the Western Christian churches was born when the West gradually inserted in the original text of the Nicene Creed the clause "filioque" (... and from the Son) to denote that the Holy Spirit not only proceeds from the Father, but also from the Son.

Metropolitan Meliton of Chalcedon, the senior bishop of the Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate, told me in an interview that the Orthodox churches were profoundly moved by Archbishop Robert Runcie's initiative in omitting the "filioque" clause during last month's enthronement ceremony.

He said: "The Eastern churches salute this gesture as a manifestation of the new Archbishop's will for a rapprochement between Eastern and Western Christianity on the common ground of the one and indivisible Church."

**African common market is OAU goal**

From Dennis Taylor  
Lagos, April 30

African leaders have agreed to try to set up a common market covering the entire continent by the year 2000.

The attempt to achieve this in two 10 year stages was announced at the end of the Organization of African Unity's summit meeting here, the first in the OAU's 17-year existence called to concentrate on economic issues.

But the conference inevitably had its political side. Before the summit opened, Liberia was exiled as a result of the coup d'etat in the month in which earlier William Tolbert was assassinated. He was chairman of the OAU.

of whom by Sergeant Samuel

**Chad leader agrees to accept three-nation peace-keeping force**

Lagos, April 30.—President Goukouni Oueddeï of Chad has agreed to an inter-African peace-keeping force being sent to his capital of Ndjamena, torn by civil war, "for the sake of Africa".

Mr Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, told a press conference here today that Mr Goukouni, who had said 24 hours earlier that only a military solution was possible—had accepted the proposal "because Africa asked him to".

The Chad President changed his views during an early morning meeting with the heads of state of neighbouring countries as well as Benin, Congo and Guinea—which have offered troops for a peace-keeping force—Senegal and Togo.

Mr Kodjo said that the leaders of countries which signed the August 1977 accord in Lagos hoping to end 13 years of civil strife in Chad had now given themselves until the next OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in July to agree on a way to finance the neutral zone.

Mr Kodjo said that, if agreement on funding the force still had not been reached by the time the OAU would ask for help from the United Nations.

The OAU meeting, which lasted until 4 am today, elected President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, President Sékou Touré of Guinea and President Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo to implement a ceasefire in Ndjamena under the chairmanship of President Leopold Senghor of Senegal.

The OAU official said: "A ceasefire can only be effective if it is accompanied by a force which can separate the adversaries."

The meeting also decided to get in touch with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to try to ease the problems of thousands of Chadians who have fled from the war into Northern Cameroun and Niger. Reliable sources here said both Niger and Senegal had already offered to provide material help to get the force set up.

A delegation sent by President Goukouni's main opponent, Mr Hissène Habré, was kept out of the meeting.

Reports from Ndjamena said that there had been fierce clashes on the northern and southern outskirts of the city in the past 48 hours, as reinforcements of men and equipment were moved in to the rural camps of the forces of President Goukouni and Mr Habré, the dismissed Desfrance Minister.

Sorties attempting to cut the respective lines of supply were said to have fallen short of their objective, however, as fresh fresh push came on the southern flank of the Habré troops was said to have been made by the forces of Vice-President Wadal Abdulkader Kamougué.

Notable among reinforcements for President Goukouni were several hundred troops from the north belonging to the Democratic Revolutionary Council of Mr Ahmad Aycil, the Foreign Minister and a member of the pro-Libyan Arab Action Front—Agence France-Presse.

**Intelligence agency's top officials in Korea purge**

From Jacqueline Reditt  
Seoul, April 30

South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency (Kcia), under Lieutenant General Chun Doo Hwa, its newly appointed director, announced a purge of its senior officials today.

General Chun said that 33 of the agency's 40 bureaux and department chiefs had been replaced. The Government announced the appointment of two new deputy directors.

The Kcia lost its strong grip on the nation after Kim Jong Kyu, the former director, assassinated President Park last October, and it remained ineffective until General Chun became director two weeks ago.

But although the strong new line-up of leaders will restore much of its power, General Chun says he intends to reorganize the agency to prevent any abuse of power such as occurred during the Park regime.

General Chun, an increasingly influential figure in both political and military circles, now has as his deputies Mr Suh Chung Hwa, former Deputy Interior Minister, and Lieutenant General Kim Yong Son, who yesterday resigned his leadership of both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the Defence Ministry's counter-espionage operations.

General Chun said the Kcia would restrict its role to countering communist activities and threats to national security. He brushed aside fears that his appointment would mean increasing military intervention in the running of the country.

But the appointment of the two generals to run the agency follows a series of violent demonstrations by students and rioting by industrial workers in many parts of the country.

Yesterday, a special meeting of martial law district commanders was called to discuss disturbances and Mr Lee Hui Sung, the martial law commander, said that if they became worse, the army would take decisive steps.

His relations last saw him on August 6.

During the latest visit, they

were allowed to stay locked in a visitor's room with him for 24 hours from last Friday even-



Mr Shcharansky's mother and brother talking about their visit to the labour camp.

**Gang war fears after shooting in New York**

New York, April 30.—Police feared that a gangland war over a "generation gap" in the Mafia could be starting today after a fatal shooting outside a New York grocery shop, last night.

In an ambush three gunmen killed Phillip (Flip) Arcuri, a bookmaker and a former associate of leading underworld figures. Four bystanders were wounded.

The killing came within hours of a police announcement that two men found murdered 11 days ago were linked with Angelo Bruno, a Philadelphia gang leader, who was killed in March.

Behind the killings, police believe, may be a power struggle in which the Mafia's "young Turks" could be trying to move in on older, better-established gang leaders. Arcuri was 51 and both men named by police earlier, Antonio Caponegro and Alfred Salerno, were in their sixties.

"We're sitting on a time bomb," said one detective working on the case. "Once these names get out, there could be bodies all over the landscape."

In last night's attack the gunmen stepped from a car and called to Arcuri: "Hey, Phillip". Arcuri ran towards the shop but was caught in a hail of bullets and shotgun pellets, police said. A 17-year-old girl and a man of 51 were also hit, as were two men inside the shop. None was seriously hurt.

One of the gunmen then fired a bullet into Arcuri's head at point blank range.

Police were looking for links with the murder of Bruno, who was shot dead in his car in what detectives believe was a wrangle over control of rackets in Atlantic City, New Jersey, a legal haven for gambling.

One source said a "hit team" that took a \$250,000 (£108,000) contract to kill Bruno was linked with a West Side, New York branch of the gang that specialized in killings.—Reuters and UPI.

**Family see labour camp dissident**

Moscow, April 30.—The mother and brother of Mr Alexey Shcharansky, the imprisoned dissident, were allowed to see him at his new billet at a labour camp in the Ural mountains. It was only their second meeting in almost two years.

Mr Shcharansky, who was convicted of treason in July 1978, was moved from Chistopol prison to labour camp number 35 at Perm last month.

His mother, Mrs Ida Milgrom, and his brother, Leonid, should have been allowed to see him every six months but two visits were cancelled. The authorities said one meeting was cancelled because Mr Shcharansky broke prison rules by refusing to work.

Leonid said his brother told him it was difficult to read at his new prison "because he is enjoying the freedom there. He said it was the first time since he was arrested that he had seen him since last night's attack on August 6.

During the latest visit, they

were allowed to stay locked in a visitor's room with him for 24 hours from last Friday even-

ing. Prison authorities could have allowed them to stay for up to three days but they said Mr Shcharansky was being punished for his violations at Chistopol.

Leonid said they took him a large package of food, including caviar, sausage and meat, but his prison diet had left him indifferent to what he ate. Mrs Milgrom cooked meals on an electric hotplate and the family stayed up all night talking.

He added that they forgot to wind an alarm clock in the room and that it stopped at 7 pm on Saturday, about 40 minutes before their time was up. They were taken by surprise when the guards came in and took Mr Shcharansky away, leaving them little time for work.

His relations last saw him on August 6.

Under the terms of his sentence, Mr Shcharansky, who was arrested in March 1977, spent three years in a close confinement prison and is to serve the remaining 10 years in a labour camp.

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\*Nearly all our 747s are now equipped with Sleeperette seats. Until mid-May, there will still be some unique dining rooms in the sky.

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The attempt to achieve this in two 10 year stages was announced at the end of the Organization of African Unity's summit meeting here, the first in the OAU's 17-year existence called to concentrate on economic issues.

But the conference inevitably had its political side. Before the summit opened, Liberia was exiled as a result of the coup d'etat in the month in which earlier William Tolbert was assassinated. He was chairman of the OAU.

of whom by Sergeant Samuel

## New Books

## Art as anaesthesia in the philistine state

**Art in the Third Reich**  
By Berthold Hinz

Translated by Robert and Rita Kimber  
(Basil Blackwell £5.50, hardback £15)

One thousand, two hundred and seventy-three paintings and drawings were seized from the museum in Essen alone; 983 from Hamburg, 900 from Düsseldorf. The total number of works confiscated by the Nazis in 1933-34 is estimated to be 15,997, including more than a thousand by one of the greatest water-colourists of the 20th century, Emil Nolde, himself a National Socialist. The most offensive examples of "decadent art" were saved for the notorious Munich show of 1937 (the visiting Somerset Maugham thought the Nazis had a point); the most valuable (Van Gogh, Picasso, etc) were sold abroad, the most erotic impounded by Goering, and more than a thousand were publicly burnt in Berlin before the beginning of the war. The vast number disappeared without record.

The National Socialists not merely abolished modern art. They abolished the art critic. In place of subjective evaluation an "art editor" was appointed to write art reports". This is an extract from an art report (1941):

One of the most impressive paintings in the exhibit is a large triptych by Hans-Schmitz-Wiedenbrück. The effectively composed central panel showing members of all three military branches and the side panels showing figures of a formalized nature, all of which symbolize the spirit of comradeship that joins all those who fight and work together in this war.

Exciting, isn't it? (who reads an "art report"?") Berthold Hinz, in a rare burst of subjective evaluation in his book, points out that the way the panels are painted in "Workers, Farmers and Soldiers" rather symbolizes the position of each group in the hierarchy of the

National Socialist world: the worker and farmer are at the spectator's height, but the servicemen are dramatically viewed and lit from below-boot-high, as he remarks, in an even rarer little joke.

Those who see them reproduced here will not easily forget the repellently lard-like nudges of Ivo Saliger nor forget the spectacular battle-project of Werner Peiner, but they are unlikely to learn anything more about either painter, for this is not a book about artists and their work in any conventional sense at all. It is an essay, the first fully illustrated and at this length in English, about the absolute reorganization of art by a totalitarian regime which literally institutionalized its control over every aspect of its citizens' lives. It is important and fascinating if frequently quaint and bizarre, not only in the subject it explores.

*Art in the Third Reich* is a rewritten version of the German original of 1974, prepared with an American reader in mind. This means that it is translated into American ("exhibit" instead of "exhibition"), and that it is stern and serious-minded, wholly lacking the kind of European irony which a study of art in the Third Reich demands. It is also insular: not only does Hinz deliberately ignore the simultaneous experience of art in Stalinist Russia for which he was criticized in Germany but he neglects to make even the most cursory comparisons with work going on in the rest of the world at the time: the meticulous realism and cultural high-mindedness of Udo Wendel's family reading "The Art Magazine" is really no different from the exemplary scenes of American life offered to readers of the *Saturday Evening Post* by Norman Rockwell throughout the Nazi period and well into our own. This does not make Rockwell a Nazi.

The paintings discussed are chiefly those gathered by the United States Army in 1945 and 1946. The paintings reproduced between pages 84 and 94 of Hinz's book—sedative landscapes, animals and family scenes—are experience art above all as an

anaesthesia, a calming pause for refreshment in the life of worker bees. For that is what they were.

In a Marxist kind of way, Hinz is obsessed with the historic structure of collecting and the art-trade, with supply and demand and style, with the devious movement of capital and the helpless immobility of labour. This is most useful in underlining the hypocrisy, as well as the brutality of Nazi policies. The dignity of labour was a favoured subject and the working classes were shamelessly idealized in order to hide the fact that, they had no prospects of acquiring either wealth or power.

More than two million people attended the exhibition of "Decadent Art", three times

more than attending the simultaneous first annual show of German Art in the new building across the road. (How many in sadness, to say farewell? Hinz thinks very few). Indeed, the most depressing aspect about this most barbarous episode in the history of government by popular taste is that Hitler's political judgment was correct. The Nazis' wholesale destruction of modern art, beginning at the Weimar Bauhaus as early as 1930, may have been controversial, but it never lost them a single vote. To most voters it mattered little that, for all his pretensions to cultural supremacy, Hitler had reduced all art to propaganda and created the Philistine state.

Michael Ratcliffe



Time of Ripeness, by Johannes Beutner

## Fun and games

## Sex in History

By Reay Tannahill  
(Hansib Hamilton £7.50)

Alice was it at again and again for ages. Here are the facts of life, old and new, borrowed and blue (some, as usual, barely credible), winnowed out of 5,000 years of recorded history with extraordinary thoroughness.

Reay Tannahill, in her note to a bibliography stripped to a mere 17 pages of packed print, gives warning: "It should not be assumed that, because a particular work has been omitted, I am unacquainted with it." We had better believe it. This panorama of sexual attitudes, customs and practices in all the world's major civilizations has a plethora of documentary and graphic information, a cool, clinical vocabulary, and a stylishly funny turn of phrase. Wrapped in Bronzino's *Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time*, come Paleolithic *Roman* sterility, Hebrew menstruation, taboos, medieval biggers (Albigensian heretics, this way, please), prostitutes male and female, sacred, profane and not, it seems, members of the oldest profession (see page 78). There are gaudets: some sad; mostly amazing.

David Lodge has been building a considerable reputation for himself.

I can understand why. He is an extremely clever writer. *How Far Can You Go?* is constructed with cool, self-assured brilliance. His handling of a complicated narrative structure is bold. He is adventurous, yet he is always in full control of his material. And yet at the core of the novel is a coldness, which leaves me uneasy.

It deals with a group of Roman Catholics and their attitudes to the great crises and upheavals, which have afflicted their Church over the past quarter of a century.

At the start I was entranced. How sharp was the recognition of those double-edged, guillotined stories days of the lifetimes. Here Mr Lodge dispenses a comic touch, which later he is at pains to discount with a cold tongue in a cold cheek.

Gradually, however, the characters begin to lose their focus and their definition. At times I found it difficult to distinguish one from the other as they plunged deeper and deeper into their private agonies of conscience.

Finally my interest in them disappeared.

Why?—because this is a book which is clever at the expense of its characters. Its ideas stimulate, its characters bore. I am torn between admiration and disappointment.

There are no problems in my attitude to Erich Segal's *Man, Woman & Child*. I enjoyed it.

From this simple beginning Mr Barstow proceeds to explore a complex web of relationships, simple on the surface, yet tortured and deeply scarred when the outside skin is peeled back.

A man and a woman are married. The man's brother comes to live with them. He uses their house as a refuge. He is a famous footballer, who has cracked under the pressures and walked out on his wife.

How well Mr Barstow writes about the West Riding with its sub-middle class snobberies, its broken-backed middle-class prudery, its two-downmers, its doggedly matey pub.

How well he understands the characters who people that cast introspective country of rich, comic prejudices and long, brooding silences.

As always Mr Barstow writes with delicate understanding and sympathy about the aching poignancy of unfulfilment which too often destroys a relationship between a man and a woman.

## Fiction

## A Brother's Tale

By Stan Barstow  
(Michael Joseph, £5.75)

## How Far Can You Go?

By David Lodge  
(Secker and Warburg, £5.95)

## Man, Woman &amp; Child

By Erich Segal  
(Granada, £4.95)

## Waiting for Summer

By Perry Organ  
(Heinemann, £5.50)

It is good to welcome Mr Barstow back into the fold.

Television has detained him for too long. His natural home is the novel. He is a master story-teller. He has a sense of drama and memorable characters. He is a burrower into the innermost recesses of the commonplace. He extracts from them a vision of life, hard and bleak, but tempered by a warm and benign amusement. These talents are displayed to their full in *A Brother's Tale*.

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## Sweet Creature

## The True History of

the Elephant Man

By Michael Howell

and Peter Ford  
(Allison & Busby, £6.95)

Most of us are turned on by the harmless physical eccentricities of our friends, but seriously freakish deformities in our fellow creatures can bring out primitive streaks.

Those species of butterflies who have been observed to gang up on, and destroy, mutant members of their family seem ridiculous to us, yet our own society, English students in particular, would be shrugged off by a youthful reader pursuing a different viewpoint.

In such a reckoning, wide-ranging, well-organized and witty as it is, the odd item may provoke something not adjacent to dismay. Curious (as distinct from spurious) readers will not allow dismay to run rampant. At the round earth's imagin'g corners this enterprising angel blows a trumpet blast of unsatisfactory fury. If there is not one comic sentence neither is there a pompous, a puritan, nor a smugging one. It deserves to be a wildly successful book. Give or take a reliable PHL or two, it appears that there is nothing much new under the burning sun of sex; but there are few of us whose eyes will not occasionally pop.

Gay Firth

## Enduring landscape

## Greater Love

By Michael Moynihan  
(W. H. Allen, £5.95)

## Dear Old Blighty

By E. S. Turner  
(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

"We hear the guns of the great offensive days and to me it often sounds like the thud of some giant propeller."

So Robert Saunders, headmaster of the village school at Fletchley in Sussex, wrote to his eldest son in Canada during 1914. Three more sons were on active service, in France, the Royal Navy, and the Near East. Their father's letters are among those of six correspondents selected by Michael Moynihan for *Greater Love*, and they include a 15-year-old midshipman in HMS Albion, a Gallipoli, a Scottish choirboy of 14 pretending to be four years younger to be sent to the Front as a private, two regular soldiers (a Captain from Dorset and a private from Clerkenwell), and a Territorial Army officer at Headquarters on the Somme.

The experiences in these letters are as varied as their expression. To Major Ward Atkinson at HQ of VII Corps on 14 September 1916, from the third Somme offensive, "everything seems full of hope and everyone prophesying the downfall of the Hun"; while to Private Jack Sweeney at Mametz Wood, "in the early hours of 14 September I was wet to the skin, no overcoat, no waterproof. I had about three inches of clay clinging to my clothes and it was cold. I was in an open dugout and do you know what I did? I sat down and cried. I do not think I have cried like I did that night since I was a child".

The Western Front has now assumed mythic status; it is not only one of the great Battlegrounds of history, but one of the enduring landscapes of the imagination. Its particular fea-

tures of mud, lice, and barbed wire were shared by the writers and artists who transformed them into symbols of eternal human suffering. It is this that gives the experiences of these correspondents who had no pretensions to historic or artistic utterance such resonance. The inevitable poignancy of these fragmentary lives becomes familiar as more and more experiences of "the ordinary soldier" are made available, many of them by Michael Moynihan himself in other collections. Certainly the Great War produced as never before a mass of personal documents presumably because there were not only greater numbers of men away from home but because far more of these could, and did, write to their families. These voices from the past, "the unreturning army", are unprecedented in such numbers, and must be heard to be believed. Even the letters of great generals, such as Haig, are available now, having been brought to Britain by the late general's widow.

As Asquith's comment, "Disgusting", provoked a minister to say this was simply the normal operation of trade; if these speculators had not done what they did, others would have jumped in and they would have sailed the ship to Britain. "I can see nothing disgraceful in the whole transaction", said Asquith retorted. I did not say it was disgraceful, I said it was disgusting. You may leave it at that."

Again, the author finds an account in *The Tailor of the Home Front* of the reluctance of hospital patients to welcome landowners' patriotic gifts of game, while later in the war a tribunal monitoring the voluntary rationing of food was enlightened as to why a poor woman with five children consumed so much bread: "People of her class ate bread at all meals as it was the easiest kind of food to eat and needed no preparation". As this book relies for its effect on such material it should be clearly annotated, but in fact all that is provided is a list of sources for each chapter, which must limit its usefulness. However, it is lively and engaging, and together with *Greater Love* gives a memorable account of a crucial period in the development of twentieth-century Britain.

Jean Liddiard

## Imperial Attitudes

## Held Fast for England

By Guy Arnold  
(Hansib Hamilton, £8.50)

Some time ago I started collecting stray volumes of G. A. Henty's adventure stories for boys. I hoped they would inspire a feeling for the excitement of history as a useful reinforcement to our son's education and I was prepared to take the risk that the "imperialism" and "racism" of the writer, so much complained of by more fastidious contemporaries, would be shrugged off by a youthful reader pursuing a different viewpoint.

In such a reckoning, wide-ranging, well-organized and witty as it is, the odd item may provoke something not adjacent to dismay. Curious (as distinct from spurious) readers will not allow dismay to run rampant. At the round earth's imagin'g corners this enterprising angel blows a trumpet blast of unsatisfactory fury. If there is not one comic sentence neither is there a pompous, a puritan, nor a smugging one. It deserves to be a wildly successful book. Give or take a reliable PHL or two, it appears that there is nothing much new under the burning sun of sex; but there are few of us whose eyes will not occasionally pop.

Though my collection ranged across the continents and the centuries from *Wulf the Saxon* through *Under Drake's Flag* and *Moore at Corunna* to *Kitchener in the Sudan*, the slightly baroque flavour of Henty's prose seemed to leave most of modern young readers unmoved. Though most of these

stories concern young English boys who find themselves pitched into a man's world—where they subsequently triumph, in spite of their youth—Henty paints in an authentic historical background to the story. This formula secures him sales of hundreds of thousands of copies; but it seems now to be too dated.

Guy Arnold provides an invaluable guide to all the Henty collection, the author's method of work, and critical reactions to it both then and now. He subdivides the Henty archive into subjects such as "Moral", "Religion", "Drinks", "Girls", and "Attitudes". There is an interesting account by Henty himself of how he attempted to make certain that his historical details were accurate: When I had settled on a period in history I send to the London Library for 10 books specially dealing with that period. I glance through them to see which gives me the kind of information I want and then I sit down to write without any previous idea whatever of what the story is going to be. It gradually builds itself up from its surroundings. When I get to the purely historical part I have three or four of the books open before me, as I

stop press: I have tried one last stamp with *The Correct Horse*, and it is being devoured by an 11-year-old with glee. Maybe there is life in Henty yet.

Charles Douglas-Home

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Peter Timmswood

Guest Column

## Sex education or preparation for parenthood?

The controversy about sex education in schools has been conducted within too narrow a framework. This was so during the debate on the recent Education Act as much as in the contributions by Ronald Butt (February 14) and Barbara Davis (February 22). The current discussions about a common core curriculum of compulsory subjects is probably the last opportunity, for some time to come, to take a new look.

Sex education should never have been isolated as a specific subject. To my mind it is irresponsible to provide information about the mechanics of sex—conception, birth, VD and contraception—without providing the broader context of human development from birth to adulthood, with special emphasis on relationships.

Young people themselves certainly want a greater emphasis in schools than is usually placed on family life and the care of children. This is equally true of boys and girls—nearly 60 per cent of 16-year-olds in a national study felt a need to know more about these aspects. Similarly, I found recently that both sixth formers and alienated non-achievers were fascinated to learn about child development.

The way forward would be to make preparation for parenthood a core curriculum subject at school for boys and girls. After all, the vast majority will become parents.

In our guest column this week Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, expresses a personal view

It would mean abandoning the present fragmentation of home economics, political education, civics, sex education, child care and health education. Though all have a bearing on human development, none provide the necessary comprehensive framework.

The twin basis for a coherent course of preparation for parenthood would be a broad background of human psychology together with first-hand experience of babies and toddlers. Such experience must be viewed in the same way as laboratory work in chemistry or physics—to be done regularly over a period of time.

It could be undertaken by attachment to a family with young children (as in Switzerland) or by attending day nurseries, play groups and nursery schools.

The adolescent pupils' interest and involvement would readily be enlisted since the nature of personal relationships is a normal preoccupation of young people. To acquire an understanding of the sequential nature of human development, of the various stages of physical and mental growth, of motivation and of the wide variations in behaviour, would aid maturation.

Of course, considerable learning will have taken place already in

their own families and in their relationships with their peers; as well as by way of books, magazines and the media. But such knowledge needs to be presented in a more systematic way.

To learn about the reasons why we feel and respond as we do, and about the complexity of human relationships, is surely a basic prerequisite for adult maturity. Without health, political and sex education all lack a secure base.

Within such a coherent framework, important issues can be presented without "preaching" "brainwashing" or boring pupils. For example, that marriage needs to be worked at to remain satisfactory, contrary to the facile romantic view of "happy ever after"; how and why relationships between a couple change once children come along; that smoking, drinking and drugs have adverse effects on a baby's development, both before and after birth; what services are available to help with family planning and then with promoting a trouble-free pregnancy and safe delivery; and what part is played by local and central government in determining the level and quality of services including housing, education, child benefits.

Schools, in my view, have the most central part to play in preparation for parenthood because they alone can reach the total population of potential parents. Adopting the approach outlined would also provide a much more appropriate and hence more widely acceptable framework for sex education.

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Photograph by J. Clegg

### The Times Cook



Shona  
Crawford Poole

Pity the poor calf was the cry of the animal welfare lobby which made veal so unpopular that writing a recipe for it has been sure to draw a hostile postbag. To some extent it is now clear because their opposition to factory farming of calves by methods widely seen as cruel is bringing about a revolution in British farming methods.

By midsummer this year about 85 per cent of veal sold through supermarket and butcher shop chains will be what is being called in the trade "welfare veal".

As Hugh Clayton, our agricultural correspondent, reported on Tuesday, producers are abandoning the crate system which kept calves in tight, individual pens with restricted light and starved of iron. Not that the new calves will be permitted the luxury of pottering about in real meadows. But they will have room to move freely in large pens. There will be straw and an unappetising sounding but improved diet of skimmed milk, starch, fat and iron.

This, the producers believe, will satisfy a generation of shoppers who had come to believe that veal was immoral, if not illegal or fattening.

Veal's place in English cookery is an old and honourable one. During the Roman occupation it was roasted, or fried, and sauced with a sweet and sour mixture of raisins, honey, vinegar, onions and spices. Fritters

made of cold veal mixed with breadcrumbs and stock were made in the fourteenth century. Scallops of veal with cucumbers, veal and ham pie, and boiled calf's head were popular dishes in the seventeenth century and from then on, written recipes multiplied with the publication of books of receipts.

A casserole of veal  
Serves six  
30g (1oz) butter

900g (2lb) stewing or braising veal, cubed; or shin cut in thick slices; or six veal chops  
2 medium onions, finely chopped  
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped (optional)

1 x 400g (14oz) tin tomatoes  
120ml (4fl oz) dry white vermouth or wine

120ml (4fl oz) light stock or water  
Grated rind of 1 lemon  
4 tablespoons chopped parsley

1 sprig thyme or lemon thyme  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Melt the butter in a heavy fire-proof casserole and seal the meat on all sides. Keep it warm while you fry the onions in the remaining fat until they are soft, but not browned. Add the chopped garlic and fry for a minute more.

Return the meat to the casserole and add the tomatoes and their liquid, the vermouth or wine, and stock or water. Stir in the grated lemon rind, parsley and thyme and season to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Bring the stew to the boil on top of the stove then transfer it, closely covered, to a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3). Cook the casserole for 45 minutes to 1 hour, or until the meat is tender.

Serve casserole veal with new or mashed potatoes, buttered rice or noodles. If you prefer a thicker gravy, reduce the stock after boiling after removing the meat. Use very light lemon cheese sauce but just the right fresh taste for serving. This recipe calls for yogurt curd cheese, but if there is no time to make it, sieved

Whip the cream until it holds a soft peak, and in another bowl, and using a clean dry whisk, whisk the egg whites until stiff. Fold the cream and meringue into the cheese mixture and whisk lightly together.

Pour the filling into the prepared tin and chill until set.

### Why food costs keep rising

Food prices have risen more slowly than the cost of living in the past year. But large companies are worried that inflation in food costs may catch up with the general rate of price increases in the coming 12 months.

Their worries centre on the cost of energy, labour and raw materials. The food industry has a workforce of well over 500,000 in its factories and distribution fleets. Thousands more work on the land and in fishing boats.

Many are among the lowest-paid workers in the country. If they won pay rises on the scale of the 20 per cent accepted by rail staff, for example, the impact on food costs would be noticeable. Food companies face a new price rise on rises in the aftermath of the steel strike, and are increasingly dependent on packaging made from oil-based materials.

Cardboard and wood are giving way to plastic and plastic film in the distribution trade which is becoming faster and more centralized. The future of costs in food raw materials depends very much on the outcome of the EEC bargaining about prices governed by the Common Agricultural Policy.

An increase in EEC prices would eventually add a few pence to the cost of beef, bread, butter, cheese, sugar, tinned fruit and fish, flour, cakes biscuits, chocolates and sweets. Although the Common Agricultural

Policy does not apply to lamb and potatoes and has an immediate measurable impact on comparatively few foods, like beef and butter, its indirect impact seeps through much more slowly and widely.

The policy does not merely provide for the fixing of prices in the Community. It also raises duties against foods entering from outside, and when the internal prices increase, the duties go up as well. Thus an increase in EEC prices raises not only the price of European grain, but also the duty against competing products like the North American maize which is used in breakfast cereals and crisp-like snacks.

Although the British Government continues to oppose any

Hugh Clayton

Food prices (pence)	Year ago	Month ago	Now
1lb rump steak	200	229	236
1lb pork loin chops	101	111	111
10oz Birds Eye cod fish fingers	67	74	74
Six quarters Farmers' Table frozen chicken (per lb)	60	64	64
15oz Heinz baked beans	18	23½	23½
150g Cadbury's chocolate fingers*	36	42	45
1lb low-priced tomatoes	32	35	40
1lb low-priced white potatoes	5½	7	7
50z Eden Vale whipping cream	23½	30	40
1½kg McDougall's plain flour	42½	49½	49½
750g Cerebos salt	18	21	21
12 Size Two white eggs	60	66½	66½
Total	£6.65	£7.66	£7.75

\*Includes VAT at standard rate

Sources: Meat and Livestock Commission averages; Eggs Authority average; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau; manufacturers' recommended retail prices.

thing but small and restricted increases in EEC farm prices, farmers in this country say that they have suffered from inflation as much as the owners of food companies. They want the Government to abandon its policy of price restraint in Europe and accept general increases on the scale of those sought by France.

The prices quoted in the table for processed foods are those recommended by the manufacturers. Prices charged in most shops will be lower, sometimes much lower, than those quoted. The survey is not a measure of the cost of living, but a reminder that the cost of basic foods is rising quickly.

Hugh Clayton

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## SPORT

Golf

## Prize money doubled for women's events

By John Hanneney

The acorn of women's professional golf, planted last year in the Surrey woods near Leatherhead, is showing signs of substantial growth. Last week, David Cairns, owner of a house near Whelford Lake, Gloucestershire, was granted an injunction to prevent nuisance caused to her by the noise of the racing activities of the Corfe Hill Motor Club. The club's first right should not be overridden by the interests of the club or of the public in attending racing events organized by it so as to deprive her of the remedy of injunction.

The principal sponsors, Carlsberg, have given £15,000 to £30,000 for a series of 10 tournaments. The value of the whole season is also doubled, at £150,000 for 26 tournaments.

The growing strength of the British series is strong enough to release Michelle Walker and Jenny Lee Smith from the clutch of the American circuit and both tournaments in the first Carlsberg tournament at Tyrells Wood, today and tomorrow.

The series takes a new form this year. The prize money for each tournament is only marginally higher than the maximum first prize, still, of £500 to the winner. There is, however, a kind of grand prix points system which gives the leader at the end of the series a total of £4500, with £1500 to the runner-up.

Alison Sheard (South Africa), the most successful player last year, has crossed the Atlantic to try her luck on the challenging courses of Europe to replace Lesley-Anne Dower, now of Royal Durban, formerly of Royal Salisbury, Rhodesia. There are representatives also from the United States, Sri Lanka, Greece and Sweden.

Miss Walker returns from the United States with a muscular hip injury which has kept her from tournament golf since the middle of February. The cry accompanying her return may well be that she can win his event. Her score yesterday was approximately 74, yet our car was 62nd of course. Miss Walker expects to be here for four months, compared with two and a half months last



Michelle Walker: "I want to be part of this."

year, attracted not so much by the hope of greater financial reward but because I want to be part of the development."

Yesterday's prize was played at the Royal Golf Club, with Nicholas Keith, our man near Leatherhead, making his fair contribution. He was, alas, unseated by the huge gallery around the 18th green, but Miss Fangio came from the gallery a short while later and spectators joined in the team's delight.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, delivering the reserved judgment of the court, said that the award was concerned with remedies, not liability.

The Judge had awarded Mrs. Kempster £1000 damages under Lord Cairns' Act to restrain the club from activities which caused a nuisance.

Mr. Michael Kempster, QC, and Mr. Anthony Dinkin for Mrs. Ken-

naway; Mr. P. Gorman, QC, and Mr. Richard Wakerley for the de-

fendants. Mr. Derek Thompson and Mrs. Audrey Holden, on their own behalf and on behalf of the club members.

Their Lordships held that public interest does not prevail over private interest in considering whether damages under Lord Cairns' Act should be substituted for an injunction.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce thought there were special circumstances which should inhibit a court from granting an injunction. The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce thought otherwise.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce held that what had been decided in *Shelfer's* case must be read subject to that.

It followed that Mrs. Kennaway was entitled to an injunction and that the Judge had misdirected himself in adjudging that the appropriate remedy was damages under Lord Cairns' Act. The Master of the Rolls had said that public interests should prevail over private interests.

The statement of the Master of the Rolls ran counter to the principles of *Shelfer's* case and did not accord with Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce's reasoning for refusing an injunction. There were particular circumstances which qualified what had been decided in *Shelfer's* case. Any decisions before *Shelfer* must be read subject to that.

It was held that Mrs. Kennaway was entitled to an injunction and that the Judge had misdirected himself in adjudging that the appropriate remedy was damages under Lord Cairns' Act. The Master of the Rolls had said that public interests should prevail over private interests.

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There was no issue about liability. The noise caused by the club's activities, which included practising, racing, was a nuisance, but had interfered to a considerable extent with Mrs. Kennaway's use and enjoyment of her house. To have to live from about 9 am until dusk each day for months on end in the expectation that, at least in winter, particularly on weekends, she could be subjected to unpleasant noises was a burden which prima facie she ought not to have to bear. The law provided the remedy of injunction for anyone subjected to such a nuisance.

The judge had refused an injunction and had directed Lord Cairns' Act to compensate her for future nuisance.

Mr. Kempster, for Mrs. Kennaway, had submitted that he had misdirected himself. He had allowed the club to buy itself out of the international and national events, but separated from the international and national event could be replaced by a club event of one, or more, than 25 decibels. The question was whether the neighbour was using his property reasonably having regard to the fact that he had a neighbour.

Justice would be done if the club was allowed to have each national and international event extending over three days.

In addition there could be two national events, each of two days but separated from the international and national event and from each other by at least four weeks.

Finally, they could have three events, each of one day, separated from the international and national events and each other by three weeks. Any international or national event could be replaced by a club event of one, or more, than 25 decibels which was used on club water at any time other than when there were events as specified in the court's judgment.

The club was not to allow more than six motor boats to be used for water skiing at any one time and a boat race would be granted to restrain motor boat racing, water skiing and the use of boats creating a noise of more than 75 decibels which was used on club water at any time other than when there were events as specified in the court's judgment.

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## THE ARTS

## Back to basics at Boulez's sound laboratory

No visitor to Paris is likely to miss the Centre Beaubourg, that machine-red and blue and steel, gilded above by neighbouring buildings and incongruously surrounded by fire-extinguishers, bunkers, mountebanks and their attendant throngs. But the musical part of the enterprise, the Institut de Recherche et Coordonnées Acoustiques/Musique (IRCAM), is a much more discreet presence. Approached by a barely noticed staircase from the pavement, its honeycomb tunnel attracts none of the jostling masses of the other Beaubourg departments, and if there are any stray visitors, they have probably come in search of a 'Macro station' in search of a 'Musical laboratory'.

The calm of the place is more than superficial, for in the light of practical experience IRCAM has lost its unhelpful image of glamour and exultant promise. Seven years ago, when the institution was launched, the director Pierre Boulez was talking about 'a comprehensive translation of musical invention', about forging a new common language for music through the combined efforts of composers, performers, scientists and technicians. It all sounded very grand, but it was never clear just what the objectives and approaches were to be, nor was it obvious that the problems of interdisciplinary collaboration had been adequately considered.

These difficulties came to a head at the end of last year, when Boulez decided that the original structure, already undermined, had to be scrapped. He had by then lost Jean-Claude Risset, one of the leading computer composers, who had been there to set up and organize the institute's impressive digital facilities. Luciano Berio, head of the electroacoustic section, was obviously too busy elsewhere, and though he remains on the IRCAM staff he is now also setting up a daughter cell in Florence. Vinko Globokar, in charge of a loosely defined department concerned with instruments and voices, departed in the reshuffle, leaving

ing behind some assortments of brass tubing to gather a patina as fossils of music past amid the consoles and the computer terminals.

For the moment, experience at IRCAM has shown: the best solution is to have a composer working with an assistant who can handle the machinery, though this is far from ideal. If complex mechanisms of sound generation and control are to be used to their fullest extent, then the composer himself must understand them. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that Boulez, the director, has turned pupil, learning his way around the IRCAM system in preparation for a work for choir, orchestra and electronics to be unveiled at next year's Donaueschingen Festival.

And Berio cheerfully admits



Luciano Berio... "a toe in the ocean"

that his first IRCAM piece, *Chemins V*, for clarinet and digital filters, is no more than an essay which makes very limited use of a complex electronic device.

His modesty is not unjustified. The work is a long path of meandering melody, in which the soloist plays with a couple of snatches of melody, keeping almost throughout to a moderate tempo and a fairly low register. Every so often his sound is picked up by the electronics, transformed and projected, with the intention of imposing on it the characteristic resonances of vowel sounds, and more rarely he duets with his digitally recorded image. Giuseppe di Giugno's AC system, developed at IRCAM, produces a clean sound free of the harsh distortions often associated with electronic modulation, but the tie effects are not as wonderful as might have been hoped. Frequently the impression is that of a clarinet being played under water; nowhere is there the feeling that Berio is using the electronics with anything like the same confidence, subtlety and sensitivity he brings to the clarinet.

And so IRCAM has passed from mapping music's future to the more mundane but also more practical business of providing sophisticated resources

digital systems as essential for the young composer or musicologist.

*Chemins V* has just received its first performance in Paris in a programme which also included an earlier confrontation of live and electronic music by Berio, his *Differences* was composed in the days of electronic simplicity when a composer could expect to pick up studio techniques in an afternoon. The quality of its sound-track, which presents more or less recognizable reflections of the quintet, may now seem crude, but at least the work does show Berio using the new medium astutely to achieve musical effects inconceivable without electronics. *Chemins V*, by contrast, is a toe in the ocean of digital possibility.

Luckily, the same concert ended with one of IRCAM's indubitable successes, York Höller's *Arcus* for small orchestra and tape, which was created in 1978 with the help of the young English composer Stanley Hayes, now working full-time at IRCAM. Höller's use of the facilities is also in some degree tentative, but he does achieve a thorough musical argument, which depends, like that of Berio's *Differences*, on degrees of likeness between tape and instrumental sounds. Brilliantly performed by the IRCAM-associated Ensemble InterContemporain under Peter Eötvös, this piece showed a rare ability to come up with vivid, original textures and work purposefully with them.

Höller will be returning to IRCAM soon to compose a second piece, and the studio is also expecting other distinguished guests, including Karlheinz Stockhausen and, from this country, Harrison Birtwistle and Brian Ferneyhough. We may have to abandon hopes of seeing some glorious new musical dawn from Paris, but if these composers can build on achievements like *Arcus*, then IRCAM will be proving its usefulness.

Paul Griffiths

## Chronicle

BBC 2

## Michael Ratcliffe

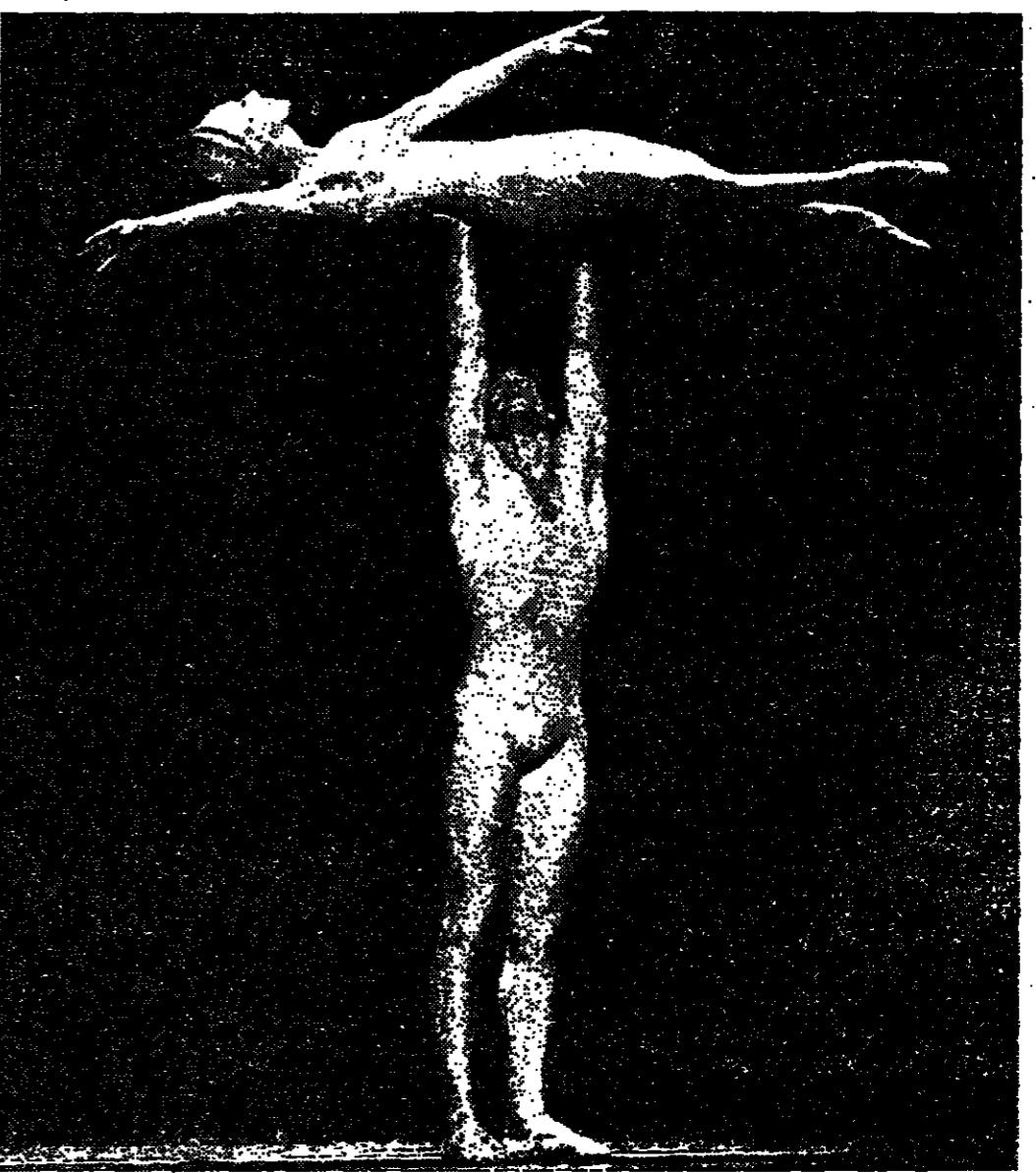
Nothing could illustrate more nearly the speed with which, in the end, Rhodesia became Zimbabwe than its easy and swift removal from the skull-splitting violence of the news bulletins to the discreet plane of cultural inquiry that is Chronicle. Ben Shephard's exploration of black Africans' attitudes to their own past was shot during the recent election campaign, and he spoke to only one of the leading contestants, as luck and good judgment would have it, Robert Mugabe. All the interviewees were articulate and reflective, and nobody spoke in anger. There was much cautious optimis-

mism beneath the high white clouds and blue skies: it looked every bit as heartbreakingly beautiful as English children were always brought up to believe it to be.

Effectively "the past" here meant the rules of Great Zimbabwe, tribal family life and the risings against the white invaders in 1896. One Dr Bertrand was shown offering the view that the granite city had been built by a Semitic people around 570 AD, long before the Shona arrived. Peter Garlick told us that radio-carbon dating proved it to date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and to have flourished on international trade with the Near and Far East. We talked to Terence Ranger, influential English historian of the 1785 war, and everyone agreed that the use and ownership of land (traditionally, said Mugabe, the land belonged to nobody below

God) was the key problem of the immediate present. That and the shanty-town destitutes of Mugabe's war: we saw them, too.

We have got back our country and our self-respect, said someone, but the war has destroyed the African ethos. By this he meant that the training of guerrillas by foreigners had introduced a brutality rare in tribal society, but the visage with which the Zimbabweans adapted, for instance, popular music and Catholic Christianity (we saw nothing of British WASP culture's influence at all) was encouraging. Shephard ended with a Mugabe supporter singing and dancing to crowd out in the bush: sneakers joyfully thumped the brown earth; arms flailed and the firmly grasped gun never left the right hand. It made a suitably circumspect, but clearly admiring, conclusion.



Merle Park and David Wall in *Adieu*

## Adieu

Covent Garden

## John Percival

To have three new productions in one evening is a rarity at Covent Garden. Congratulations, then, to Norman Morris for resourceful thinking when a programme had to be prepared hurriedly to replace a planned revival that proved impracticable, although our thanks would be warmer had he included a work of his own to avoid the ignominy of buying in a ballet from another British company.

Robert North's *Troy Game* began the bill; it is a cheap and cheerful number which will doubtless prove popular, as it formerly did with London Contemporary Dance Theatre, for letting ten of the Royal Ballet's men flash their muscles and their machismo. Considerably more worthwhile (although I fear less popular) is Kenneth MacMillan's *My Brother, My Sister*, a gripping portrait of a neurotic family, created for the Stuttgart Ballet who showed it briefly on their last visit.

As theatre, the piece is visionary and sometimes beautiful. As vision, it is dark and unrelenting. If its purpose is a moral reconsideration of the future, it offers no solace.

In an ingeniously structured design, Mr Simmons offers the

movements that suggest both fearfulness and a faint hope; later they are supported by two men each in complex manoeuvres which sustain a mainly melancholy mood, varied with occasional unexpected accents.

Graham Fletcher leads the last movement, vivace, supported by an ensemble of women who maintain throughout the vivacity and comic manner which, in his solo, sometimes cracks to reveal a nervous empiness. Once or twice Fletcher lets his performance become a little too dramatic, too like his Bratsch in *Mayerling*, but the slightest tinge down would probably make all the difference.

The costumes, by Sinclair's usual designer, Mike Becker, are muddy in texture and colour; for once, their collaboration seems not to have succeeded. But in other respects the ballet is welcome: it shows all its dancers to excellent advantage, and the blots of emotion (drawn partly from the composer's life, but primarily from the music itself) sit happily on choreography that is full of skill and originality, individual but never eccentric, discreet and bold at the same time.

## Hay Fever

Lyric, Hammersmith

## Irving Wardle

I wonder whether Nöel Coward did himself a good turn by warning headstrong casts on the technical difficulties of *Hay Fever*, thereby bidding them approach his funniest play as if it were something by Czerny.

This doubt is occasioned by Michael Blakemore's production which, as expected, is a technically immaculate job. Indeed it goes like clockwork. For the unhappy visitors who descend on the Bliss country residence, Julia Trevelyan Oman has seemed to have suffered from lack of rehearsal. The introduction, taken very slowly, promised much, but later the biting string attacks were accompanied by a rasp of lazy ensemble and the performance lost its searching individuality.

Surrounding the songs were two symphonies, Dvorák's eighth, which the LPO and Rostropovich are recording, and Haydn's London, which seemed to have suffered from lack of rehearsal. The introduction, taken very slowly, promised much, but later the biting string attacks were accompanied by a rasp of lazy ensemble and the performance lost its searching individuality.

"Come along!" snaps Sorel (Felicity Dean) to Yvonne Antrobus's petrified Jackie, slapping her thigh as if summoning a lethargic cog; and when the party games come round, the wretched Jackie is bodily yanked out of her chair and into the garden post of a chair. Detail after detail in the stage-management of the coming and goings of underlings, the collision of hosts and guests, and the play's statement that manners are no substitute for style, comes over with pell-mell clarity.

It is all beautifully articulated and curiously unfunny. Doubt first sets in, after the family squabble over double-bookings, with Judith's command to her fag-puffing dresser: "Will you get valets rooms ready?". That line is in the same class as "Arrest most of these rascars" and it should convulse the house. On Tuesday, hardly a giggle, likewise, the word game, the hiccough treatment, and the morning haddock relay race all fully transmit the characters' feelings without achieving the surface comic effect.

Mr Blakemore is evidently at pains not to labour the 1920s joke, and apart from Sorel and a sniffed shirt, the period atmosphere is markedly absent. But the price of erasing stilted clichés is to rob the characters of their necessary outrageousness.

John Le Mesurier does succeed along these lines by going to the absolute extreme and playing *Bliss* père in a state of slumped, glassy-eyed exhaustion. But few of the others really take off, and the production suffers from a totally miscast lead in the person of Constance Cummings's Judith. The last actress on earth to play a *monstre théâtrale*, Miss Cummings has her work cut out trying to convince us that she cannot tell an actor from a delphinium.

Spas Wenkoff and Catarina Ligendza

Photograph: Les Sims

second act have more to do with *Handel and Gretel*, though cast with one of the most overpowering passions in all literature. As that immortal duet approaches, *Tristan und Isolde* knee, side by side, facing us, preparing us for Humperdinck's innocent "Evening Prayer" than for that febrile *Lieselotte*.

In that Holland production, at this point, when Brangäne's cautionary interlude began, the total darkness enveloped the stage and the two horizontal lovers, leaving the audience to contemplate the star-spattered sky above them and listen to that glorious music while realizing that they had, finally, managed to come together. It provided a deeply moving moment heavy with eroticism but complete: free of prurience, the voice being kept with delicate restraint to the chamber scale of the accompaniment.

It was a particular pleasure, therefore, to welcome Heather Harper on Tuesday for a group of seven before-last songs by Strauss. Having recently turned her artistry for the first time to the Marchioness, Miss Harper was well placed to lend her voice to Strauss's heightened conversation, but in fact she was most effective in the stiller, inward numbers. "Morgen!", with its tranquil vision of the always golden horizons of tomorrow, was beautifully done, and the lullaby "Meinem Kind" was warm and touching, the voice being kept with the delicate restraint to the chamber scale of the accompaniment.

Rafael Puyana and the *St John's* suite by Scarlatti also invigorate his stylish performance of dance suites by the cleancinises represented on this occasion by Jean Nicholas Geoffroy and Clerambault. Geoffroy's suite in F minor is a rather primitive example of the genre, with some fairly predictable sequences in the opening Allemande and Courante, some unusual harmonic touches in the Chaconne and some fleeting scales in the final Rondeau rolled out here with gossamer grace; Puyana managed to infuse life into the whole work, sensitively enhancing the interest with delicate ornaments without interrupting the rhythmic flow.

In Frescobaldi's *Aria della Bella* he soon overcame some initial digital stiffness, no doubt caused by the still air of Smith Square, to spin out the ensuing dances, firmness with neat, elegant grace. His infallible rhythmic sense beneath the high white clouds and blue skies: it looked every bit as heartbreakingly beautiful as English children were always brought up to believe it to be.

We have got back our country

and our self-respect, said someone, but the war has destroyed the African ethos. By this he meant that the training of guerrillas by foreigners had introduced a brutality rare in tribal society, but the visage with which the Zimbabweans adapted, for instance, popular music and Catholic Christianity (we saw nothing of British WASP culture's influence at all) was encouraging. Shephard ended with a Mugabe supporter singing and dancing to crowd out in the bush: sneakers joyfully thumped the brown earth; arms flailed and the firmly grasped gun never left the right hand. It made a suitably circumspect, but clearly admiring, conclusion.

Effective "the past" here

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Ronald Butt on the nation's response to the Prime Minister

# Falling in behind Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher celebrates her first anniversary this week on the crest of a modest but distinctly buoyant political wave. Her de Gaulle-like stand for British interests has, it is true, brought her the disapproving frowns of the most inflexibly committed "Europeans", but the overwhelming sense of the House of Commons is (correctly in my view) that she was right not to accept even the tempting offer of nearly £75m "off" Britain's contributions this year at the price of foregoing her real objective of a durable settlement establishing Britain's contributions at a more or less constant, as well as a realistic, proportion of the European Budget, for several years.

Mrs Thatcher is right to stand firm for more reasons than one. If statesmanship be the principal criterion, then it could not make sense to accept a short-term expedient solution which failed to settle the basic problem of Britain's relationship with the Community. For to leave the serious tensions within the Community still unresolved would simply vitiate any prospect of the EEC developing the united political voice in international affairs which the Prime Minister's critics say she is putting at risk by her intransigence.

If, on the other hand, narrow political calculation is the yardstick, then the Prime Minister is also surely right. Mrs Thatcher is criticized for refusing to help President Giscard d'Eauing and Chancellor Schmidt out of their difficulties in the run up to their elections. But had she done so, reasonably expect this if the consequence is that Britain's budgetary problem is aggravated this year only to come up again in a more acute form not long before Mrs Thatcher herself faces a general election?

And it does not make sense to ignore the important fact that, in this matter, Mrs Thatcher has public opinion of almost all political varieties solidly behind her—which is something the Government badly needs as it seeks public support for its economic and social policies. In this respect, the atmosphere in the House of Commons when Mrs Thatcher made her statement on Tuesday was instructive.

It is true that Mr Edward Heath, having strode purposefully in just before Mrs Thatcher's statement, seemed to have evaporated from the House almost as soon as questions to Mrs Thatcher began, perhaps because he felt he couldn't bear any more.

But, with the exception of the Liberals, the rest of the House gave Mrs Thatcher approval, and when Mr Enoch Powell said that the country was proud and relieved that the Prime Minister had not fallen into the trap set for her, was I had little doubt, voicing what public opinion largely feels. This must provide the Government with a boost at a psychologically important moment.

There is, however, another dimension to the matter which is of no less importance than such considerations of jolly European statesmanship and lowly internal party politics. It is that the Prime Minister's tactics and strategy for dealing with the European question have provided us with the clearest evidence so far on which to assess the particular qualities she brings to our national politics, and to form a



Mrs Thatcher : no help for President Giscard's election

judgment on whether these qualities are likely to lead to a genuine solution of Britain's fundamental and social and economic malaise.

Mrs Thatcher's guiding political belief is that if the real nature of a political problem can be identified and confronted squarely, and if the temptation is avoided to look for the place of solutions that are imagined, then reality is won. Whose reality is only on paper, then Government will have the genuine support of the majority.

At Dublin, she confronted reality as she saw it in Europe, and was ridiculed for rejecting the £350m offered there.

She would get no more, she was told,

and would only be humiliated by having to climb down. Now, after Luxembourg, she is criticized by some

(although the tone of the critics is distinctly more muted) for rejecting the £75m. In fact, Mrs Thatcher has

made an assessment (right or wrong) of the political realities (and it is

surely at least a political reality that we cannot live indefinitely with the present structure of EEC contributions and farm surpluses) and she has acted on that assessment—believing, in the end, that reality, as she apprehends, it must prevail.

If this approach proves successful with the EEC, it could do a great deal to encourage confidence that Mrs Thatcher is right to be equally firm in her domestic economic policy and not to be stampeded by recession, unemployment and continuing inflation and high wage settlements, into devices involving attempts to spend a way into resumed growth, or to reimpose wage controls.

The Prime Minister is as determined not to sacrifice her anti-inflation policies in search of a quick cure for recession as she is firm in her convictions on Europe.

She believes that money values will only be sound again when the supply of money comes much closer than it

now does to an equation with the supply of goods and services that it represents. This determination to cut the growth in the money supply progressively is the main cause of the criticism levelled against her. The Government's critics reply that inflation may, indeed, be cured—but only at a cost of industrial dereliction and stagnation: of recession and unemployment.

Mrs Thatcher's answer, again, is simply to invite the people to face reality. If the question is where growth is to come from, the answer is that, on the Government's projected policies, there will still, by 1983-84, be a rise in the money stock of about six per cent—and it is from that rise that growth can come. In unrealistic theory we could have six per cent growth and no rise in wages and prices. Or we could have (in theory again) a six per cent rise in wages and prices and no growth. In practice, it will be a bit of each—and what matters is the relative proportions.

What the Prime Minister plainly wants is the same kind of realization that prevails in Germany where, if the money supply increases by (say) eight per cent, inflation is still only three per cent, because the balance goes to growth.

But will the opportunity be taken? Or will the more modest increase in money supply be swallowed by higher wages for the fortunate at the cost of the less fortunate? That is the essential question, and Mrs Thatcher believes that, as she puts it increasingly to the country, it is increasingly understood and responded to. In the end, it is for the country to decide.

The Government, she still insists, cannot create growth but can only provide the conditions for it, which if it is seeking to do by its monetary policies and its removal of pay, price and financial controls

But in the end, it will (as in Europe) be a question of understanding and accepting realities. There are already some signs that this is happening in many industrial disputes. Mrs Thatcher wants to establish that the overriding objective is the conquest of inflation and finally to discredit the myths that the Government has money of its own; that it can solve problems by printing money to beat recession, and that it can create growth and wealth. She wants to get it across that the Government can only invite people to contemplate the realities and hope that they will act sensibly upon them.

Will they act? That remains to be seen but there are some promising straws in the wind. And it is illuminating that, at this difficult time, Mrs Thatcher's personal standing according to a poll in last weekend's *Sunday Times* is actually rising—and that the range of opinion could be more significant in the long run than the significance in the short term of the Government's expected victory in the local elections.

The firm stand on Europe is symbolic of the Prime Minister's approach to politics generally. The Government's second 12 months could be tougher than its first, but Mrs Thatcher displays the conviction that the rightness of her judgment will be recognized as part of the essential stuff of leadership. By this time next year, we should know whether she is right.

He added that the relationships between the State Department and the National Security Council still need some work

**Washington**  
The nomination of Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine to be Secretary of State gives President Carter another chance in bringing some kind of order into the decision-making process in Foggy Bottom.

He did not do so at the beginning of his presidency and there may not be time to do so in the next few months when Mr Carter will be preoccupied with the election and Mr Muskie will be trying to master the complex machinery of the State Department. But this has been and remains a central question.

Is the President going to try to be his own Secretary of State, working primarily through Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Chairman of the National Security Council? Or will he finally try to put an end to the division of control of his White House advisers by restoring the State Department to its primary role in the conduct of the nation's foreign policy?

In one of his last conversations with the President before leaving office, Mr Cyrus Vance suggested that his deputy, Mr Warren Christopher, be nominated in order to regain some continuity during the hectic days of the campaign. Mr Brzezinski recommended the same.

Mr Vance also told the President that, in his view, there should be only two voices defining a clear and consistent foreign policy—the President's and the Secretary of State's. Otherwise the American people, the nation's allies and its adversaries would be confused and the members of the Congress would be encouraged to articulate their own policies, adding to the general bubble in Washington.

Mr Vance said in his letter of resignation that he was leaving with a heavy heart, but he seemed almost relieved on Tuesday to be getting out of this tangle over Iran. He will be off in a few days to Antigua in the Caribbean to treat his gouty foot and prepare a major address on foreign policy at Harvard on June 5.

As usual he avoided any personal observations about his colleagues, but did emphasize there would continue to be trouble in the formulation of policy unless the President insisted that the National Security Council act as a co-ordinating instrument and not as a maker and definer of foreign policy.

Mr Muskie said privately on Tuesday that he had thought of all kinds of reasons during the previous 48 hours why he should not accept the Presidency but was convinced by his colleagues in the Senate that he might be able to help compose some of the foreign policy differences that had arisen between the executive and legislative branches in recent months.

He added that the relationships between the State Department and the National Security Council will be a major problem for the Senator, for finding your way through the maze that is called the State Department takes even longer than learning to spell Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Nevertheless, he said he still hopes the adventure will be ill-advised. Even if it had succeeded, he said on Tuesday morning, and all the hostages had been evacuated safely, he felt sure the Iranians would immediately have rounded up all available Americans in Iran, including all US correspondents, and end up with even more hostages than the number liberated.

**James Reston**



President Carter and Mr Muskie : a chance for order

## Can Mr Muskie calm the chaos?

In his view there would then have been more trouble with the Islamic nations and the allies, diverting attention from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and putting Moscow in a position to be the protector of the Iranian revolution or the master of what was left of a dismembered nation. Mr Vance said nobody supported him in the Cabinet room, but conceded outside that he had raised some formidable questions.

Mr Brzezinski, of course rejected all these arguments. He still feels that the prestige of the nation was being damaged severely in Iran, that what Mr Vance saw as American patience was being regarded in the world as timid and weakness and that even a failed effort to use force was worth the Gamble.

To Mr Vance this simplistic apocalyptic thinking that raises hopes that cannot be redeemed and tempts Washington to raise the ante with every failure. But he is not bitter and is pleased that Mr Christopher and most of his team will stay on until Mr Muskie finds his way around. That incidentally will be a major problem for the Senator, for finding your way through the maze that is called the State Department takes even longer than learning to spell Zbigniew Brzezinski.

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which I spoke.

Much has been made, not least by me, of the fact that Mozart wrote like a severed artery, pouring it out onto the paper, in such unrelenting profusion that the only explanation seems to be that he was what Salieri thought him : a conduit through which the music flowed direct from God to stage. But that is only supportive evidence; the main weight of the case lies in the sounds themselves.

Mr Shaffer's *Amadeus* has been rejected in disgust by those who cannot bear the thought that Mozart spattered his conversation with obscenities ; these have missed the point. But it has also been rejected in terror, by those who have got the point but cannot bear it—cannot bear the much greater thought that the answer to everything may be Yes, and that it is that Yes we can hear in the fourth act of *Figaro*, in the *Ordeals* from the second act of *The Magic Flute*, in the slow movement of the Clarinet Concerto.

That is what Mr Shaffer's *Salieri* believed, and it seems to be what Mr Shaffer believes, too. Until a better explanation is offered, I think it will serve.

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Bernard Levin

## The mystery remains eternal

It is also, happily, another one in the eye for the Manichee. All the same, there is a difference. If you met Wagner without knowing who he was or what he had done, you probably wouldn't like him, but you would be in no doubt at all of the creative genius. If you met Mozart in a similar condition of ignorance, you might spend a considerable time in his company without realizing that he was in any way out of the ordinary, and that is a mystery that will not be cleared up either in the musicologist's study or on the psychiatrist's couch.

Yet an attempt to clear it up at present being made at the National Theatre, in Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus*: it was at my second visit to it that I overheard the remark with which I began today. But the speaker had got hold of the wrong, or Wagnerian, end of

the stick : it was the childishness of Mozart, the vulgarity and vanity, the frequent grossness of his language, that she saw as incompatible with the music he wrote. Now if Mr Shaffer had only wanted to explain that paradox, he would have done better to write a play about Wagner himself ; it would have been an enthralling play, but it need not have been anything else. *Amadeus* is certainly enthralling : Mr Shaffer's super-sensitive ear, his unerring architectural skill in building a passage to its climax within a scene, and his ability to delineate characters with it—all these, put together, would guarantee a memorable evening's theatre.

How much more? To answer that question we must take the stick from my neighbour's hand and turn it round, so that the Wagnerian end is hidden. Salieri's case, which Mr Shaffer purses with passionate fairness, is that Mozart was not simply too flawed as a human being to be capable of writing music of such divine purity : he wrote music of such divine purity that it could not have been he who wrote it at all ; it had to be God. The play depicts a struggle, but it is not a struggle between two composers, one of genius and

one of no more than mediocre talent, which would be interesting ; it is a struggle between the mediocre one and the God he accuses of having cheated him by using Mozart to express His needs in the world, which is even more interesting. Has Mozart worked to serve God, has Mozart laboured to help his fellow-man, has Mozart taken and kept—vows of fidelity and honour? He has not ; Salieri has. But God, has chosen Mozart, not Salieri, and in doing so he has turned Salieri into His enemy, Salieri's enmity to Mozart being no more than his pitiful and doomed determination to prevent God speaking through that insignificant and unworthy trumpeter.

Now the question the great duel makes us ask of ourselves, as Mr Shaffer has clearly asked of himself is : is it true? The matter about which that question is formally asked in the play is one that is jotted in the margin of history : did Salieri murder Mozart by poison? He did not, and Mr Shaffer gives no credence to the notion, though the argument forms a considerable part of his play. But it stands sentinel at the door of a far greater question : was Salieri right to believe that the voice of Mozart was, quite literally, the voice of God?

He is the only composer in history of whom it can be asked, Bach was, plainly, the servant of God, and that service inspired in him a genius that is the peer of Mozart's ; but the priest is not to be confused with his Master. Beethoven, Mozart's only other equal in music, can affect us more profoundly, in our humanity, than any other composer ; but though he helps us to grow as men, he does not make us divine, nor does he seek to. When a pious pupil put at the end of a composition

"Finished, with God's help", Beethoven added "Man, help thyself". Wagner is *ni generis*, and the parts of us he reaches, though the deepest and oldest of all are the parts we have developed since we were left alone to get on with it.

There remains Mozart (and his brother-in-God, Schubert ; but Mr Shaffer's play is about the first of these). I once said, barely understanding what I meant by it, that all human life is a progress towards Mozart. The depth and breath of the music of Mozart, unpluckable and immeasurable, would still be inexplicable in human terms even if it had been written by Socrates ; if the word "divine" has any meaning at all, and I rather suspect it has, then it is surely applicable to that music, which opens a window on the soul through which we can see—well whatever there is to see. And that is the progress of

which I spoke.

Much has been made, not least by me, of the fact that Mozart wrote like a severed artery, pouring it out onto the paper, in such unrelenting profusion that the only explanation seems to be that he was what Salieri thought him : a conduit through which the music flowed direct from God to stage. But that is only supportive evidence; the main weight of the case lies in the sounds themselves.

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## LONDON DIARY



DANMARK

What are the Dances up to, M.

Edmund Head, on news stories?

A satiric gesture after our

Brussels budget difficulties, perhaps?

Alas, no; it is the face of Adam Oehlenschläger, poet and

dramatist, honouring his bicentenary.

To prove his point, the Bill, Mr Peter Fry, Conservative MP for Wellington, was, prone to make big mistakes—Mr Dalyell turned up at a meeting with a wicker basket, and a box, containing respectively, a rabbit and two mice.

Producing them, to the amusement of many members, Mr Dalyell said: "I introduce the committee to Minnie and Mollie, two female mice, and to Peter, the rabbit. This is to bring home the absence of fact on which the proponents of the Bill seem to base their case. People who can make mistakes between mice and rats have no business to occupy the time of the House of Commons."

This was after Mr Fry, at a previous meeting, had apologized for speaking about an experiment which concerned a rabbit when, in fact, it was a mouse.

The *Listener* continues: Mr

Dalyell: "I took the rabbit out of the basket to give it water."

The report continues: Mr

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## AN INTERESTING CHOICE

Senator Edmund Muskie is an unexpected choice as President Carter's new Secretary of State. But the reasons for surprise at his selection are also reasons why it should be welcomed. He has had no previous connexion with the Carter administration. He is a man of independent political standing who would not be expected to follow Dr Brzezinski's lead or to defer to his opinions. Senator Muskie's renowned shortness of temper suggests that he will be an assertive member of President Carter's Cabinet rather than principally a loyal team man. His first public comments after his appointment confirmed that he would be the administration's main foreign policy spokesman. Admittedly this is an assumption with which most secretaries of state take office, but without a presidential assurance on this point he would presumably not have been prepared to give up the prestige and authority of his position in the Senate.

All this implies that for the first time for many years there will be a Secretary of State with a good chance of becoming more powerful than the President's National Security Adviser. The dominance of the National Security Adviser began under President Kennedy, who was so distrustful of the influence of the State Department that he appointed Mr McGeorge Bundy to the post with the deliberate intention that he should play the leading role in the formation of foreign policy. That set the pattern which has continued to this day. During President Nixon's

second administration Dr Kissinger held both offices, but it was not his style to operate through normal official channels so that the State Department was kept at nearly as great a distance from the central points of decision as before and since.

That is the principal reason why the predominance of the National Security Adviser is an unfortunate. A certain scepticism of the bureaucracy is a healthy inclination in any head of government, but it reaches a dangerous point when too little regard is paid to the advice of the foreign policy professionals. They are the people in regular contact with other governments, and it is little wonder that consultation with allies and even adversaries is inadequate when they have insufficient standing within their own government.

This consideration would apply at any time. But it has special force at this moment when President Carter's foreign policy is in such evident disarray, when the fiasco of the mission to release the hostages, and when the restoration of confidence requires a balance to Dr Brzezinski's influence as National Security Adviser. In appointing Senator Muskie as Secretary of State Mr Carter is sending a signal to his allies that to some extent foreign policy will be conducted in a new way.

This does not mean that the principal policies will now be put into reverse. None of America's allies would wish to see such a drastic transformation. But President Carter deserves credit for choosing a big man rather than a comfortable man to succeed Mr Vance.

AFRICA PLANS A COMMON MARKET

For seventeen years the Organization of African Unity has presided over inter-African relations. It can point out that now only two states remain under white rule, South Africa and Namibia. Whatever other discords and failures it has suffered it has remained firm on the principle of Africa for the Africans. Its record has, however, been so disappointing that at the last summit it considered reforming itself. President Nyerere, getting nowhere over the Moroccan-Polisario war, proposed an executive body, modelled on the Security Council, with power to act promptly, possibly with the help of a stand-by African-manned peacekeeping force.

The last meeting was the most contentious ever, with three walkouts and an epic slanging-match between President Nyerere and President Binaisa on the one hand and all the rest on the other about Tanzania's expulsion of President Idi Amin from Uganda in contravention of the OAU charter's provisions on non-interference. The leaders

could not agree on Egypt's treaty with Israel, nor on Opec's oil policy. They could not agree on an all-African news agency, on a Pan-African force, or even on their own ruinous finances.

Now, however, the "economic summit" at Lagos has put up a plan for an African Common Market and Economic Community to be achieved by stages by the end of the century. One of its first priorities is that Africa should be self-sufficient in food.

The drop in food production in so many African states since independence is disastrous. It has led to a rise in costly food imports to feed the fast growing urban areas and meet periodic famines and droughts. There is relatively little "commercial" farming in Africa north of the Limpopo (other than agricultural cash crop exports) and, unhelpfully, no formula has been found to make African subsistence farming produce a surplus for the market. This aspect of the plan, therefore, looks promising.

The rest of the plan, providing for more regional cooperation,

more inter-regional integration, more industrialization and more diversification (modified by specialization), has been discussed for years, but Africa's integration remains, though not in all its colonial exclusivity. It profits both sides.

The OAU's weakness, like that of the Commonwealth and even the OAS, is that it is bound by its commitment to the sovereignty of nation-states. Its failure to exert more influence after seventeen years is surely exemplified by the existence in Africa of 4,000,000 political or tribal refugees. Last year it cheered the promise (after all its discord had been aired) that "Africa's day of glory is coming". In fact its only truly agreed policy is on South Africa. However, after refraining from all criticism of Bokassa, Macias and Amin, its rebuff to Mr Doe's claim to its presidency, in succession to the man he had assassinated, may be an earnest of a new mood. The next meeting, in June in Sierra Leone, should show.

## MORE A HOPE THAN A POLICY

The Home Secretary's Commons statement on reform of the prison system was, on the whole, a disappointment. It contained a number of important and welcome decisions, the most significant being the introduction of a prison inspectorate independent of the Prison Department. On the most serious problems facing the prison system in the short-term— appalling overcrowding and a continuing deterioration in conditions—the measures announced gave little cause for optimism.

Mr Whitelaw's hope—and it is more a hope than a prediction—is that the provision of new or expanded institutions, both custodial and non-custodial, coupled with a shift on the part of the judiciary and magistracy towards the imposition of shorter sentences for some categories of offenders, will lessen the pressure on prisons.

He has announced that money will be made available to help voluntary organizations provide overnight shelters for drunks. The sum of £30,000 a year proposed is not likely, however, in so very far in transferring

offenders who might otherwise have to be imprisoned. The provision of secure units for offenders whose mental state suggests treatment in hospital rather than prison would have a minimal effect, even if building programmes were being pursued energetically. Unfortunately this is not the case. The building of new prisons will do something to alleviate overcrowding in the short term. But in the absence of a change in sentencing policy, new prison facilities on the limited scale planned can act as little more than a temporary palliative.

The other arm of Mr Whitelaw's strategy, shorter sentences, is not within his control. Until recently, the judiciary has shown little appreciation of the practical and penological issues involved.

A significant proportion of offenders who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment could, without harm to society and without minimizing the deterrent effect of imprisonment, receive lesser sentences (or non-custodial sentences). This does not apply

Electoral reform  
From Mr Keith Showering  
Sir, The proposal by Sir Alastair Filkington and Sir Nigel Fisher, MP (April 21 and 23) for a national referendum on electoral reform has certain superficial attractions, but it also contains very serious disadvantages.

As a businessman, I am personally wholly unconvinced by the arguments in favour of proportional representation, as it is obvious that the only "continuity" which would be achieved would be that of indecision and impotence by a series of dubious and unsatisfactory coalition governments. But the more thoughtful and serious proponents of such a radical change in our constitution would concede that it is a highly complex subject—a fact which makes it peculiarly unsuited for a national referendum.

It is true that the arguments for and against entry into the EEC, and devolution for Scotland and Wales, were also complex but the dominant issues were clear-cut, which it manifestly was not the case with proportional representation. But this is another point. To institute referendums on issues of this nature can only serve to erode further the authority of Parliament, and this feature of the proposal should, in itself, condemn it.

It is now, unhappily, fashionable to criticize and even deride our constitutional processes. Even more alarming is the attitude of those

### Apple of discord

From Mr J. A. Smith  
Sir, The findings of a committee of British MEPs that French Golden Delicious apples are bought increasingly by young families (Agriculture feature, April 28) has as probably its most serious connotation the possibility that a generation of Britons will grow up thinking that Golden Delicious are all there is to apples.

The standardized type appears to be crowding out the wide variety of apples which is a part of the British way of life. The same process seems

under way in the case of cheese. Specialization and standardization are all very well up to a point, but not to the extent where the convenience they offer is outweighed by the loss of choice which they entail. Personally, I find Golden Delicious apples (wherever grown) acid and lacking in flavour, and certainly inferior to Miller's Seedling, Russet, Blenheim's Orange, Cox, James Grieve and the rest of the flavoursome specimens of English apples which grow to perfection in these islands and whose name is comparable to a roll-call of imperial conquests.

Standardizing the British apple at the level of the Golden Delicious, or the British cheese at the level of the somewhat rubbery "Cheddar" which is all that there is on sale in some shops, is comparable to standardizing all French wine at the level of *vin ordinaire*. While I can still buy Worcesters and Russets, and Ilchester and Corswold cheese, I shall continue to do so; and I would urge all Continental apple growers to try some of our apples. That way they might come to understand why we fear so irrationally for some of our less economic though far superior varieties of apple.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. SMITH,  
Airlie Hall,  
Airlie Place,  
Dundee,  
Scotland.  
April 28.

## Priorities for biotechnology

From Professor S. J. Pirt

Sir, Biotechnology has recently been identified as one of the new key technologies in the coming decades. Its foremost role will be the provision of renewable sources of energy, raw materials and food. The joint working party of Acard (Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development), the ABRG (Advisory Board for the Research Councils) and the Royal Society published its report on "Biotechnology" in the last month recommending that the research councils should spend "at least £3m annually" for the support of biotechnological research. In view of the magnitude of the return expected from biotechnology and confirmed by similar reports in Germany and France, the expenditure recommended should be regarded as modest. However, we learn (*The Times Higher Education Supplement*, April 25) that the Science Research Council (SRC) has, out of its annual budget (£165m), allocated an average of less than £70,000 a year for the next four years to biotechnology.

This token response of the SRC to the working party's report calls for questioning of the SRC's priorities. For example, about five years ago it spent more than £700,000 on a preliminary study of a new radio telescope to prove that the country could not afford to add another antenna to the one already existing at Jodrell Bank. However, the SRC has committed tens of millions of pounds to building telescopes for British astronomers in Australia, the Canary Islands and Hawaii. Also the SRC is no doubt involved in this country's expenditure of some £10m towards a new optical telescope to be shot into space by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the purpose of which is "to see about 14,000 million years back in time and which may prove the 'big bang' theory of the origin of the Universe" (*The Times*, March 14). Could the SRC not postpone such a look back in time for a few years until the world crisis over alternative energy sources has been made less acute?

Also the council has just committed itself to a large stake in the grand design for the LEP atomic particle accelerator in Europe for which the starting price is £300m. The justification for this is that "High energy physicists feel that a clear understanding of the basic structure of matter and of the forces that govern its behaviour is within their grasp" (*The Times*, March 8). To which biotechnologists can reply that they feel the basic capacities of the living cell have now come within their grasp and that is not at least as important? The SRC's treatment of the financial recommendations of the joint working party on biotechnology poses a challenge to the Acard, ABRG and the Royal Society. Will they refuse to accept this and take the matter up with the government or will they act as acquiescent quangos?

Yours faithfully,  
S. J. PIRT,  
Microbiology Department,  
Queen Elizabeth College,  
University of London,  
Atkins Building,  
Campden Hill, W8.  
April 28.

### Jews in Syria

From Miss Tobi Bendeth

Sir, With reference to the article (April 14) on the fundamentals of Islam, I note that it is stated that Islam "concerns on all human beings the right to an honourable life, freedom of worship, expression, movement and thought, and the guaranteed right to retain legitimately acquired wealth." This may be so. Why, then, is the Jewish community in Syria today, numbering 4,000 persons, denied those basic rights?

The Jews of Syria are confined to living in ghettos and their movement is severely restricted, they are forbidden to vote, to maintain contact with the outside world, to attend universities or institutes of higher education, to inherit that which is rightfully theirs, and they are denied consent to surveillance. Above all, they are not allowed to emigrate freely from Syria (as noted in the Amnesty International Briefing Document on Syria, October 1979).

The fact that the Jews of Syria are subject to these forms of continual oppression, discrimination and humiliation does not appear to be in accordance with the general sentiments of humanity that Islam purports to extend.

The article also states that "Allah's resources must not be allowed to become instruments of oppression and exploitation by any individual or section of society or state".

It would seem that Syria considers herself exempt from Allah's jurisdiction.

YOURS FAITHFULLY,  
TOBE BENDETH,  
Diaspora Jewry Officer,  
Union of Jewish Students,  
1-2 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

### Anti-nuclear funding

From Mr J. S. Davison

Sir, In reading your social report on energy this morning (April 21), I was interested to see a sub-heading "Opponents want fair bearing" in respect of the nuclear power controversy. This reminded me of recent advertisements that have appeared in the national press sponsored by British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and other public bodies.

If public money can be used by these organizations with vested commercial interests on one side of the debate, is it not reasonable that public money should also be available to the Anti-Nuclear Campaign in order that there is a "fair hearing" for both sides of this debate?

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. DAVISON,  
Chairman,  
Berkshire Ecology Party,  
46 Deep Denes,  
Round Green,  
Luton.  
April 25.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Mrs Thatcher's tactics at EEC Summit

From Mr Graham R. Dowson

Sir, The comment contained in today's leader (April 30) dealing with the outcome of the European Summit seemed to me to be a breath of fresh air and common sense amid the general sycophantic praise flowing from so many other sources.

To represent the outcome of the meeting of heads of state in Luxembourg as a famous victory is dangerously unreal.

The Prime Minister has certainly achieved what no one else has been able to do, in uniting the Conservative Party firmly with the anti-marketeers.

Thus the Prime Minister has gained the cheers of those who would love to see this country retreat from Europe and endanger our relationship with those in Europe who still, even at this juncture, believe that we have a significant role to play in the leadership of the Community.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM R. DOWSON,  
193 Cromwell Tower,  
Bartitsu, EC2.  
April 30.

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East (Conservative)

Sir, It is a great shame that the EEC Summit has finished without a solution of the British budget contribution problem. Such a solution was even more vital now, at a time of disarray and crisis in the Western world, and it is a pity for Europe that the spirit of compromise abided away as the summit passed.

It is a fact too that our figures are higher than the other countries, basically because we tend to import "too much" and also import more pro-rata from the rest of the world (including foodstuffs).

Of course it is when measured relative to the other countries that our excess contribution is seen to be unfair for objective, mechanical reasons, which are certainly not the fault of the other member states. A compromise by way of a substantial two thirds reduction in our payments seen within grasp on Monday, although the French were very foolish to insist on farm price increases higher than the Commission's recommendations.

Nevertheless, the sad and inevitable conclusion is that this is by now a totally unnecessary crisis which should have been solved at the summit and not delayed.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH DYKES,  
Chairman,  
Conservative Group for Europe,  
House of Commons.

April 29.

From Sir Anthony Meyer, MP for Arundel, West (Conservative)

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's rejection of any compromise over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget is widely supported in Parliament, particularly by the Labour Party, and is massively popular in the country. So too, in the USA is President Carter's unsuccessful attempt to rescue the hostages from Teheran.

But is it acceptable that the attention of Europe and America should be concentrated during the next few weeks on ideological issues when the Soviet threat is so huge and so imminent?

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY MEYER,  
House of Commons.

April 30.

### Northern Ireland: a new divide?

From Mr Shane O'Neill

Sir, Both Dr Martin McGuinness and Sir Gilbert Longden have in your columns suggested repartition as a "palliative" to the problems of Northern Ireland (April 21 and 25).

Surely the difficulties involved in this make it an unrealistic proposition? Churchill once described the boundaries of Northern Ireland as "the driest, steepest of fern-covered mountains between Scrabagh and Aughnacloy, for them!" The Boundary Commission's suggested amendments to the present perimeters of Northern Ireland in 1920s crossed the border with the bemusement of a British Army patrol. Thus it was shelved, though it would have done the justice of ceding Crossmaglen to Southern Ireland. Repartition on the lines suggested by your correspondents would involve population transfers on a massive scale accompanied by widespread bloodshed—if it would take pogroms rather than an Act of Parliament to uproot people from their homes.

Yet suppose that all this could be accomplished and a smaller, more homogeneous Northern Ireland established. Would that stop the violence? Who could be naive to suppose that, having achieved part of their object in their campaign, the Provisional IRA would not brace itself to "final push" to clear the British out of Ireland? Repartition would not then be a prelude to peace but to an intensification of the conflict.

The present boundaries of Northern Ireland, however "unnatural", "illogical" or "gerrymandered" they may be construed to be, must be allowed the legitimacy that sixty years' duration have given them. In their adjustment does not lie a solution.

Fundamentally, the road ahead is a Sinn Fein one—in that Irishmen of all allegiances must face up to the problems of their different traditions without the easy course of blaming Britain. In this respect an increasing awareness among Irish nationalists that they have at times been too dogmatically Catholic, Gaelic and Republican in their cultural preconceptions to attract the support of Ulster Unionists is welcome. But a nod in the direction of "cultural diversity" is not enough.

The illusion that the idea of an isolated Republic and a United Ireland are comparable must be shed. Nationalists do not have to forgo their republicanism nor their Gaelicism. But if they are to entice Unionists from their outright opposition to power-sharing or a Council of Ireland, then some means of linking the Republic with the United Kingdom must be found to encompass the dual loyalties of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland. Could no de Valera's formula of external association be worked out?

Yours faithfully,  
SHANE O'NEILL,  
Magdalen College,  
Oxford.

### Strikers' benefits

From Mr D. J. Field

Sir, The criticism levelled against the proposal to deduct £12 a week from the benefits payable to the family of a man on strike could best be overcome by the Department of Health and Social Security paying the full amount of benefit to the family and then having the legal right to recover the £12 a week direct from the union. The family would not suffer but the union would be making a contribution towards the cost of supporting the family, and would have to consider these financial consequences before calling a strike.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS J. FIELD,  
Copperfield,  
54 Bureham Road,  
Wiltshire.  
April 24.

## &lt;h3



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Bryant**

Industrial  
Construction

021 704 5111

■ Stock markets
FT Index 440.4 up 3.7
FT Cals 67.22 up 0.47
■ Sterling
\$2.205 down 15 cents
Index 72.6 down 0.6
■ Dollar
Index 96.6 up 0.3
■ Gold
\$51.50 down \$4
■ Money
3 mth sterling 171-174
3 mth Euro \$134-14
6 mth Euro \$134-134

### IN BRIEF

## Chrysler loan decision still in the balance

The Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board ended a meeting in Washington yesterday without announcing any decision on the guarantees which the company needs quickly if it is to survive. The board is expected to meet again today. Chrysler said earlier that approval of \$1,500m (£664m) in federally-backed loans was being delayed by the issue of loans from the Canadian government.

In Tokyo, two of Japan's Mitsubishi business groups have jointly taken over an Australian subsidiary of Chrysler Corporation.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Motor of Tokyo said Chrysler recently agreed to transfer nearly 95 per cent of its 40 million shares in Chrysler Australia for about \$41.7m.

**Jobbing takeover**

Medwin and Lowy, a jobbing firm specializing in foreign securities, is to cease trading on May 9 and its business is to be taken over by Wedd Duracher, London's largest jobbers.

Financial editor page 21

### CWS chief executive

Mr Dennis Landau, deputy chief executive of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, is to be the new chief executive. He succeeds Sir Arthur Suddon next September.

Business Diary, page 21

### Bidders for Fairey

Bids for Fairey, the engineering company bought by the National Enterprise Board in 1977 were being considered by the NEB yesterday. There are at least two contenders—Hawker, a merchant bank, which has offered £19.5m, and S. Pearson.

Financial Editor, page 21

### Gulf monetary area

The Arab Monetary Fund is proposing to set up a Gulf monetary area similar to the former sterling area. Mr Javed Hashmi, the fund's president, said in Abu Dhabi:

The increase in liquidity has

been necessary to ease tension in the banking system caused by the outflow of around DM20,000m from West Germany since the beginning of this year.

However, the federal bank was determined not to take measures that could be interpreted as a relaxation of its credit policy. Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the federal bank, said after today's meeting that price developments in Germany were still a cause of concern.

The bank's discount rate was increased to 7.5 per cent from 7 per cent with effect from May 2 while the Lombard rate, at which the banks lend to the banking system against collateral, was increased to 9.5 per cent from 8.5 per cent.

Today's meeting of the central bank council in Frankfurt decided to drop the minimum reserve rates applying to banks' domestic and foreign liabilities by a linear 8 per cent with effect tomorrow.

This move will increase the liquidity of the banks by around DM4,900m while from next Monday the commercial banks' rediscount quotas will be raised by DM3,000m.

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Full changeover only slightly dearer than cost of present confusion

## Move to untangle metric muddle

Considerable pressure for the Government to modify its stand on leaving what is left of the metrication programme to voluntary implementation is expected to come from industry and retailers. This became clear yesterday as the Metrication Board closed its doors after the decision by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, to wind it up.

The Confederation of British Industry is known to favour a speedy completion of metrication in manufacturing industry, and is studying reports that the cost of leaving the situation confused as at present could be as much as £1,100m a year. But the cost of implementing the rest of the metrication programme by Government legislation has been put at £1,500m.

The annual cost of keeping the present voluntary system would, for an average manufacturing company be £50,000 a year compared with the "once and for all" cost of complete metrication of £64,000, it has been suggested.

A strong call for an acceleration in the rate of change towards full metrication was made last night by Mr Alex Laker, chief executive of the fastener division of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (GKN) and chairman of the European Fastener Institute.

The original intention in manufacturing was to have reached 75 per cent metrication by 1975, yet the industry had got only as far as 50 per cent now, said Mr Laker. "We are still making five sizes of bolts for every hole that is made", he said.

The only way to crystallize the situation was for the Government to take action, he added. The delay in metrication in the fastener section of the industry was a factor in GKN closing two nut and bolt factories. Working capital had been reduced by being tied up in production for imperial as well as metric measures.

Manufacturing still produces imperial measures because the United States has not yet switched to metric and spares for existing goods have to be produced. But America is likely to move faster on metrication than Britain, especially in the motor vehicles industry, now that General Motors has switched.

After making its own assessment of the cost of leaving metrication to voluntary implementation, the CBI may well put pressure on the Government to reconsider its position. Pressure from industry was a major factor in the metrication programme being set up and the Metrication Board launched 11 years ago.

The Retail Consortium is also strongly

in favour of the Government imposing cut off dates for goods which can still be sold by imperial measure. These are mainly those sold loose, such as fruit and vegetables, cheese and fresh meat.

The problem is that, if left to a voluntary system, it is unlikely that any retailer will want to act on his own. Considerable costs would be faced in converting to metric weighing systems, and retailers say it could also confuse customers on pricing.

Some items are still subject to future statutory cut off dates, including tea which will have to go fully metric in June. But there is now no obligatory date for the metrication of coffee beans, for instance. A few other items have missed the metrication programme such as various preserves.

Some moves towards voluntary metrication have been made. Petrol is to be sold in litres by agreement with major oil companies and the Institute of Petroleum. A key reason is that, with steeply rising costs, petrol pump price displays will be able to cope better with multiples of litres rather than gallons.

Derek Harris

## Liberian registration switch by shipowner

Despite formal reassurances by Liberia's new regime, there is increasing apprehension among Greek shipowners who have merchant ships on the Liberian register.

Mr Costas Lemos, a leading Greek shipowner, has just applied for Greek registration of one of his ships of a capacity of nearly two million tons deadweight, which were flying the Liberian flag. They include five supertankers of more than 250,000 tons each and four bulk carriers of up to 177,000 tons.

The new Liberian regime earlier this month gave a pledge to Greek shipowners who operate about 280 of their vessels under the Liberian flag that it would respect existing maritime arrangements and pro-grammes.

### Italcasse losses

The annual meeting in Rome of Italcasse, the central institute of Italian savings banks, has approved the 1979 accounts, which reported a loss of 475,000m lire (£24m). A special meeting is to be held on May 16 to discuss a rescue plan for the institute.

### Drills move north

Norway will start drilling for oil and gas off its northern coasts this summer, Mr Bjarnar Gjerde, minister for oil and energy, has announced. He confirmed there was no change in plans as a result of the capsizing of the Alexander L Kielland floating accommodation platform.

### French GDP forecast

M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, said the French Gross Domestic Product this year may rise 2.5 per cent over 1979. M René Honore, the economics minister, said last January that he expected a 1980 GDP rise of between 2 and 3 per cent.

### Tokyo indices

Japan's March visible trade deficit has been revised upward to \$43m (about £19m) from a preliminary £40m deficit. The industrial production index fell 2.7 per cent in March to a preliminary 143.7 (base 1975).

### Italy's budget agreed

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved by 302 votes to 231 the budget for 1980. Since the beginning of the year it has been functioning under a temporary authorization constitutionally valid only for four months.

## UK paper industry call for quotas

By Edward Townsend

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday criticized British industry for failing to market its products overseas. "It is not enough that high quality products should be made by our companies. The point is that quality is something that must be marketed," Mr Nott said opening the Advertising Association conference at Brighton.

Promotion by British manufacturers did not compare well with that of competitors. British companies in Europe took very little space in the daily newspapers and in the specialist press often lagged behind Germany, Japan and the United States.

Mr Nott said British industry had suffered a fall in the quality of its products because of the effects of high inflation but attributed to a lack of self-confidence its failure to sell on other factors.

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keep quiet about our successes, to sell ourselves short, by allowing the stories of failure to gain ascendancy. In fact we are not going dismissively. I think we have a magnificent record.

"At present we are exporting £4 billion worth of goods every month. One third of everything we produce in this country is sold in overseas markets, which is more than any of our main competitors."

"In services, banking, insurance, aviation, shipping and agriculture we are world leaders. We have to right the balance so that Britain is recognized as the major industrial power that it still remains."

Sir David Orr, the conference chairman, referred to the change in attitude introduced by the Conservative Government. "We now have an administration which believes in free enterprise, in freedom of choice and in the virtues of competition," he said.

## Advertisers told to exploit quality of UK goods in overseas markets

By David Hewson

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The latest trade figures revealed that imports of iron and steel coils for re-rolling, plate, and reinforcing bars all experienced a sharp increase.

Over the first quarter, imports of coils for re-rolling increased sharply to 136,205 tonnes, worth £23.4m, compared with 80,094 tonnes, valued at £13.8m, in the corresponding period last year. The imported coil figures

were inflated in February by substantial shipments from South Korea and Bulgaria, but other major suppliers during the first quarter were West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Japanese steel producers increased coil shipments in the period by two and a half times over the level of a year earlier.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A revival for discount houses

At the end of last year life looked rather less than comfortable for the City's discount houses. They had had a hard nine months at the end of which most had landed painfully on their heads following the three-point rise in MLR in mid-November. What was more the Government had been making loud noises about the need for a reformed monetary system, a system in which, it was presumed, the role of the houses might almost disappear.

Four months later the houses could hardly be more like spring lambs. Money may have been tight this year but they have still been able to operate at good running margins on CDs and commercial paper; of late the gilt market has started to show rather more bounce; and prospects for the rest of the year should presumably be for some further beneficial fall in the general level of interest rates.

Equally important, the government does not appear to be threatening to push the houses off-stage or to abolish the central bank's role as a lender of last resort in the money markets. Indeed, the initial reaction of most houses to the recent liquidity proposals for banks is that the houses should be the beneficiaries of the higher levels of liquidity.

Share prices in the sector have been performing well, all but one or two notable exceptions being at their year's "high". The confidence over prospects is reflected in dividend increases of around 26 per cent from both Gerrard & National and Jessel Toyne yesterday, in spite of the losses they have reported for their latest 12 months trading—£1.17m for the former and £50,000 for the latter.

In part, of course, the size of the dividend increases reflects the end of dividend restraint, and this is indeed the case at Smith St Aubyn, where the dividend has gone up by 44 per cent. Smith's profits in the year to April 5 (after a transfer to inner reserves) were only a quarter lower at £1.1m and the group joins the select band who read last autumn's developments correctly.

### BAT Industries One for the long term

In the event the 15-month figures from BAT Industries are rather better than the 12 month performance suggested—thanks largely to the impact of buoyant Christmas conditions on the profits of the United States retail operations. The pre-tax total for the past 15 months amounts to £560m, as against £433m for the preceding year: the calendar year figure, which provides a better comparison, amounts to £443m as against £435m for 1978.

The figures are, of course, the worse for the strengthening of sterling during the year, without which the four per cent gain at the operating level would have been nearer 11 per cent. The performance of sterling will be the determinant of this year's profits, too, though the shares are comfortably underpinned by prospective yield which—given a 20 per cent increase overall, as against the 24 per cent increase in the first interim, just declared—will be in the region of 12 per cent and handsomely covered even on an inflation-adjusted basis. They look like a buy, but a buy for the longer-term rather than a quick profit.

### Fairey Any advance on Hambros?

The idea that S. Pearson might be about to enter the NEB's auction for Fairey had been around for some days and is now confirmed.

## Business Diary: Whitehall's post haste • Landau gets his way

• Have you noticed the spate of senior posts in Whitehall which are being abolished or left unfilled? At the Department of Industry, deputy secretaries are leaving gas if there were no index-linked tomorrow.

As the Treasury Fred Jones's post as head of industrial policy has been consolidated into the section run by Peter Middleton. Could all of this be related to a letter sent by the Prime Minister before Easter about the way in which the Whitchurch mandarins, administering the cuts in the Civil Service?

Mrs Thatcher's letter, sent to all the Government departments, seems to have been brief in tone. In it she drew attention to the fact that in all the job losses announced not a single post at under-secretary level or above had, at that time, hit the dust.

Whitehall has been quick to rectify the omission, but so far only through natural wastage.

It's an ill wind department... I man I know was sitting in a hotel room in Abu Dhabi recently watching television. He switched to the hotel's video channel and he came a western. This was obviously bootlegged from a television programme elsewhere, for it came complete with an advertisement for Dad—the producer's loss, Dad's gain.

Dennis Landau, for just over five years the deputy chief executive of the giant Co-operative Wholesale Society, has landed the top job in the Co-op movement as chief executive to the £1.700m-a-year Manchester-based CWS. He takes over from Sir Arthur Suggitt next September when Sir Arthur retires.

Landau, who is 52 and essentially a production and general manager, means to get his job done in six hours, opposition MSL, the management consultants, head-hunted a short-list of candidates from outside the Co-op movement and the CWS board was apparently satisfied they had been given a good choice on which to work.

There was strong lobbying from some in the movement to

move somebody with a strong retail background into the CWS, which is the main supplier of goods and services to the retail societies. Frank Doherty, at present running the Greater Nottingham Society and the London Society in tandem, was strongly tipped among the retail contenders from inside the movement.

Some CWS board members argued to support the view that somebody was needed from the sharp end of the business now that the movement, with its sliding share of the market, was under strong pressure in the High Street.

But all this may have been a bit unfair to Landau. His early background was as a production chemist who at Cadbury Sovereign at their disposal

• John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, dropped an aside into his speech to the Advertising Association in Brighton yesterday. Nott said that his department, with 100 staff, managed to provide half of Britain's gnp. "We are trying to teach a lesson to a few other people, in particular the Department of Industry."

Predictably, Nott told the advertisement people that they were wonderful. The anti-advertising lobby, he said, were the sort of people who wanted a bland, uniform society.

Schweppes finished up as chairman of their food group. When he went to the CWS he was at first controller of the food division looking after production, marketing and distribution.

Since he became deputy chief executive he has become much more involved with retailing, especially as CWS has the Scottish retail society network under its wing. He has also been director of the Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), probably the most thriving retail section of the movement.

Landau's salary will be at least £50,000 a year—anything over that figure was negotiable—but one perk is unlikely to change. He and Sir Arthur both have a chauffeured Daimler Sovereign at their disposal.

• A Briton, James Wood, is to take over from Jonathon Scott on the latter's resignation after five years as chairman and chief executive of the loss-making American supermarket group Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea. Wood holds similar titles at Grand Union, a competitor which is part of Sir James Goldsmith's Cavenham Inc. Scott, who like Wood, is 50, plans to start a personal investment firm.

For the past two years the West German Tengelmann group, which is a big shareholder in A & P, has been trying to turn around the supermarket group.

• In Germany the women's place has traditionally been in the home. But when a new trend takes hold in the federal republic it spreads fast.

Now it seems that women school-leavers are rushing to take up apprenticeships in what has always been regarded as jobs for the boys.

The DHT, the umbrella organization for Germany's chambers of industry and commerce, has just reported a big jump in the number of girls training in industry.

Altogether there was a jump of nearly 1/4 per cent in the number of female school-leavers starting traditional blue-collar apprenticeships last year against a rise of only 10 per cent in the number of girls learning a white collar profession.

However, women still have a good way to go before they can claim that they have the same opportunities as men. Girls filled only 43 per cent of apprenticeships last year and although this represents an appreciable step forward since 1975 when less than 40 per cent of the training opportunities were filled by women, it seems that there will be some years to go before job opportunities are shared out fifty-fifty.

You never know what that lot at the Windscale nuclear waste reprocessing site are going to be up to next, but I thought they had gone a bit far when I found out that they have installed a "high performance scrubber". It turns out to be part of a device for limiting airborne radioactive emissions.

Ross Davies

## Economic notebook

### Microchips will not take over

The rise in unemployment is pressuring to give a new push to demands for shorter working week. For many unions, a reduction in working hours is no longer justified solely on the grounds that the members want it; it is also seen as a necessary part of any policy to bring unemployment down.

The truth is very different. A shorter working week is likely to lead to more unemployment, not less. And the theory on which the case for some form of work-sharing is being based is wholly false.

More nonsense has been written about the impact of microprocessors on employment than almost any other economic subject over the past five years. We have been presented with visions of a Britain of the future where all that we need is produced by minute labour forces operating whole factories which are virtually deserted.

From this image flows the argument that there will be far fewer jobs to go round. It therefore follows, we are told, that those limited number of jobs should be shared out equally, with everyone working a few hours rather than a few working week.

If reducing the working week is to curb unemployment, what has to happen is that workers have to produce less during their shorter week than they were producing in their longer week; and the employers have to respond by hiring more of them to fill the gap.

That is not the way things work in practice. Because each worker is now producing less than before for the same pay, the unit labour costs of the operation have gone up. Employers will respond in one of two ways. They may find that it is no longer worth their while to go on with the activity and just close it down. That would probably, since will find that it makes sense to go on producing the goods or services in question, it is more profitable to change the proportion of the inputs which make it up.

### Encouraging employers to switch to machines

By making labour more expensive relative to machinery we encourage employers to switch from people to machines.

That will cut the employment opportunities in the labour market, not increase them.

Measures which try to compare the total cost of labour with the output which labour produces have a good track record for forecasting how unemployment will move out of line with movements in output.

None of this is a final argument against workers asking for a shorter working week or against employers being prepared to concede it. In Britain we tend to have longer working weeks and shorter holidays than our competitors on the Continent. It is perfectly reasonable for workers to want more leisure time and it is perfectly understandable that manual workers should want to cut their hours of work down to the level worked by white collar staff. But that is an improvement in working conditions which costs money.

Even leaving aside this point, the fact is that whatever else we may have been getting in the British economy over the past six years of rising unemployment, it is not high productivity growth. In the 1960s, when we had full employment, productivity growth of over 2 per cent was the norm. Since 1973, output per head has been going up at less than 1 per cent a year.

Nor is there much sign that this is about to change.

### Treasury's forecast for next four years

The Treasury's projections for the next four years assume that productivity growth for the whole economy will be around 1 per cent a year. That figure is, admittedly, only an assumption rather than a forecast, but it is broadly in line with what most economists would expect. There is hardly any indication in this that technological change and manpower savings as such are going to be the causes of rising unemployment.

Let us suppose, however, that the economy does face a problem of high unemployment over the next few years for whatever reason. Would a cut in the working week be a sensible way to deal with it? The answer is a resounding no.

Even so the property side is starting to come together at an opportune time when sluggish ferry profits are likely to keep 1979-80 profits due shortly level pegging at about £26m.



The Co-op's Dennis Landau: they had him in stock.

## How things went wrong at First Pennsylvania

### Philadelphia

The several hundred shareholders who on Tuesday packed the Walnut Street Theatre, where First Pennsylvania Bank's parent company had scheduled its annual meeting, were surprised to learn that the business community, there was a sense among businessmen that the inevitable was about to happen.

The immediate cause of first

Pennsylvania's problem was a lack of liquidity, according to George Butler, the man who replaced Mr Bunting as chairman.

As a result of the flood of rumours, the company's usual source of short-term borrowing had vanished, forcing First Pennsylvania to borrow from day to day, 700m from the federal government, to keep afloat.

But the rumours were fed by a more fundamental problem at First Pennsylvania, which can be traced to the operating policies that guided the bank through the 1970s.

In January 1979, Mr Bunting

explained: "Rather than go into overseas lending which most of the large New York city banks did, we went up our assets. That was fine.

In a last-ditch effort to get out last spring offered to sell

the general public shares in First Pennsylvania's securities portfolio.

The idea was that small investors who could not otherwise earn high interest rates would do well with a piece of the bank's securities.

But for a time while the institution was run by its former chairman, Mr Campbell, First Pennsylvania's leading paid off in dramatic growth in the bank's assets as well as its profits.

When the United States suffered its worst post war recession in 1974-75, however, many of First Pennsylvania's borrowers were unable to fully repay their loans and the public forced to take many millions of dollars in losses.

Reacting to his bitter experience in the mid-1970s, Mr Bunting changed course in 1976 and announced that he had become conservative. For despite the company's conservative image outside the United States, at one time First Pennsylvania had the reputation in the last decade of being an adventurous institution. It has been known for some time that the bank's escapades in the 1970s had left it in a difficult, if not unmanageable, condition.

For two months preceding the announcement of the rescue plan, rumors had circulated in Philadelphia and New York that the company was in distress.

During the past week, as word of the rescue plan leaked

outwards, some of First Pennsylvania's leading shareholders sold their shares.

Mr Butler, who conducted the meeting, made frequent use of euphemisms for Mr Bunting, whom he blamed for the problems that Mr Butler, a 30-year employee of First Pennsylvania, had "inherited".

Noting that Mr Bunting had negotiated severance pay worth several hundred thousand dollars, one shareholder asked whether the bank "will be able to use of Mr Bunting's services in this interval". The remark provoked laughter but no apparent anger from shareholders, some of whose investments in First Pennsylvania are now worth about one tenth of what they once paid.

Douglas Campbell

## Building societies' biggest issue

### Margaret Stone

Would the abolition of the cartel lead to a "disorderly" market?

In 1974 the clearing banks found themselves with the freedom to pitch their own interest rates. With one, very brief exception, their interest rates have moved in line ever since.

One can also question whether an interest rate free-for-all would lead to permanently higher rates on both sides of the fence. Certainly, investors should be able to look forward to the higher payments of which they have been deprived owing to the pre-occupation of governments, nearly everybody else, with the "plight" of borrowers (sitting on one of the best investments of the century).

But it is not necessarily the case that the mortgage interest rate would move to a permanently higher plateau, too. A different mix of investment funds and operating efficiency could produce a much wider variation and greater competition between societies than ever before.

In fact, there is a strong case for cleaving apart the long-standing link between the mortgage and investment rates. (It is already happening to some extent at the top end of the market, where most societies now impose arbitrary differentials on the mortgage rate on big loans.)

On the other hand, there seems little doubt that if the cartel disappeared a host of smaller and medium-sized building societies would probably disappear with it, and possibly at a rapid rate.

The consequential administrative problems, possible lack of confidence and loss of community involvement (of increasing importance as some societies examine their role in the housing scene) could prove an unexpectedly high price to pay for the increased competition between societies.

### NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Interim Financial Statement for the six months ended 31st March, 1980

(Audited)	Year ended 30th September 1979	(Unaudited)	Year ended 31st March 1980
	1,413,723	401,256	601,247
Gross revenue .....	775,791	571,057	348,234
Less: Expenses and interest .....	174,566	190,145	146,090
Net revenue before taxation .....	601,225	382,823	205,157
Less: Taxation .....	347,371	305,861	132,633
665,096	411,080	236,733	82,078
655,172	39,924	309,633	227,078
NET REVENUE RETAINED	£105,219		
3.75p per share for the year			
Dividend on Ordinary Shares payable 29th May, 1980 .....	1.75p per share	1.20p per share	
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share at period end .....	1234 p.x.d.		



## It's not exactly Croydon High St. but you can still buy 14 different Reckitt & Colman brands.

One of the great strengths of Reckitt & Colman lies in the large number of different products it makes.

There are hundreds of them worldwide, many leaders in their field, and most related to basic, everyday human needs.

Which is why even in a tiny shop like this, you're likely to find over a dozen Reckitt & Colman brands; and in a big supermarket it could be well over 50.

Another of the great strengths of our company lies in its wide geographical spread. The picture above was taken in Malaysia; it's only one of 40 different countries in which we operate.

In many of these countries we both manufacture and sell. In addition, we are large exporters from the UK, winning in 1979 the coveted Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

However, in certain times, trading extensively abroad brings problems as well as rewards. For example, in 1979 Reckitt & Colman, in common with other big British companies trading overseas, was adversely affected by the strength of sterling.

Sterling's high price meant that the earnings shown for our overseas companies translated into fewer pounds.

It also affected our revenue on exports from the UK—for holding our prices at foreign currency rates meant accepting lower profits in sterling terms.

On a more specific level, Reckitt & Colman faced two other setbacks during last year. The first was the lorry drivers' strike in the UK. The second was difficult trading in some parts of our North American business; steps have been taken to deal with this.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our profit before tax in 1979 was down on the 1978 figure: at £51 million, as against £61 million.

However, it is important to judge a company like Reckitt & Colman, not on one year's figures, but on its long term performance, strengths and prospects.

Our long term record is one of almost continual growth.

Indeed, in 1979 the turnover improved to £659 million as against a figure of £607 million in 1978.

With brands like Dettol, Robinson's

drinks, Supersoft, Lemsip, Gale's Honey and Winsor & Newton our product strength is undeniable.

And perhaps the most significant indication of our own belief in our future prosperity is our decision to increase dividends for the year to 8.5p per share so as to restore to shareholders most of the loss in the purchasing power of dividends which took place while dividend controls were in force.

If you would like a free copy of our 1979 Report and Accounts, please send the coupon.

**Reckitt & Colman**

Group Headquarters: 1-17 Burlington Lanc, London, W4 2RW.

To: Reckitt & Colman, FREEPOST, London, W4 2BR.  
Please send me a copy of Reckitt & Colman's 1979 Annual Report.  
(Postage is paid. Please do not stamp the envelope.)

Name. \_\_\_\_\_

Address. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Maple rejects second bid by Waring

By Rosemary Unsworth

The board of Maple Holdings, the furniture chain, has rejected the improved offer, valued at £17.7m, from Waring and Gillow, another retailer.

The second offer, which was widely expected after the rejection of the first, which was valued at £8.4m—was described last night by Maple chairman, Mr David Keys, as unsatisfactory. He said that shareholders should take no action until they have heard from the Maple board.

The terms of the new offer are 35p in cash for every ordinary share, compared with the previous 30p, or one Waring and Gillow share plus 312p cash for every 12 Maple shares. Ordinary shareholders will also receive a final Maple dividend of 12.5p.

Waring and Gillow have received acceptances for 3.57 per cent of ordinary shares which includes those bought in the market since the first offer was made, and 33.57 per cent of acceptances for the preferred shares. Managing director, Mr John Cuskin, said the improved offer was final and fully reflected Maple's value.

Mr Keys said: "Waring's objection to Maple's property revaluation included in its defence document which put net assets at 35p a share on the grounds that it was subject to capital gains tax was irrelevant as Maple's properties were not for sale."

## Bank Base Rates

	ABN Bank	Barclays Bank	BCCI Bank	Consolidated Crids	C. Hoare & Co.	Lloyds Bank	London Mercantile	Midland Bank	Nat Westminster	Rossmaster	TSB	Williams and Glyns
* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15% up to £25,000 13% over £25,000 15%*	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15% up to £25,000 13% over £25,000 15%*	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15% up to £25,000 13% over £25,000 15%*	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15% up to £25,000 13% over £25,000 15%*	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%

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### The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Gross	Vid.	P.E.
99	60	Airsprung Group	65	-1	6.7	10.3	*3.8
50	26	Armitage & Rhodes	31	-	3.8	12.3	*2.8
27.5	185	Bardou Hill	275	-	13.8	5.0	*8.1
100	80	Country Cars Pref	80	-	15.3	19.1	
101	63	Deborah Ord	95	+1	5.0	5.3	10.4
112	88	Frank Horse	112	-	7.9	7.0	7.0
129	98	Frederick Parker	102	-	12.8	12.2	*4.6
150	102	George Blair	102	-	16.5	13.4	*4.6
70	45	Jackson Group	69	-	1.5	4.5	*4.1
133	111	Jones Brothers	112	-	7.2	6.4	9.8
240	242	Robert Jenkins	285	-	31.3	11.0	9.1
232	175	Torday Limited	222	-	14.3	6.4	*5.8
34	111	Twinlock Ord	151	-4	0.8	5.4	*3.0
80	70	Twinlock 12% ULS	75	-	12.0	16.0	—
55	33	Unilock Holdings	48	-	2.6	5.4	10.2
50	46	Unilock Holdings New	46	-	—	—	9.8
99	42	Walter Alexander	94	-	4.4	4.6	6.2
197	136	W. S. Yeates	197	+2	12.1	6.1	*3.2

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAPIS

## MACFARLANE GROUP (Clansman) Limited

Year ended 31st December	1979	1978
Sales	£1,000	£1,000
Profit before Tax	1,668	1,207
Earnings per Ordinary Share	12.33p	8.43p
Dividends per Ordinary Share	4.4p	4.288p

Mr Norman Macfarlane, Chairman, reports:

- \* Group profits and sales up 38% and 20% respectively were both records
- \* Scrip issue of 1 for 4
- \* Effective 25% increase in dividend following last year's scrip issue

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Macfarlane Group (Clansman) Ltd., Sutcliffe Road, Glasgow G13 1AH.

## Stock markets

## Interest rate hopes boost trading

Hopes of an imminent cut in MLR coupled with another strong performance on Wall Street provided a lively session on the London markets yesterday.

Buyers were clearly in evidence from the start, with gilt-edged properties and oils coming in for particular scrutiny.

But it was gilts that eventually predominated as though, after Iran and the worsening international scene were pushed to one side amid hopes of cheaper money soon. Rises of up to £1 were common across the board, as strong buying enabled jobbers to push prices higher throughout the morning session.

At the longer end of the market prices reached as much as £1 higher before profit taking ad worried over the kidnapping of a policeman at the Iranian embassy in London saw margins narrow to about 5% at the close.

Shorts also got off to a firm start with prices again expanding around £1 until rumours of another clash between US and Iranian airforces over the Gulf of Oman prompted profit taking. In the event, prices closed with marginal rises of about £1.

Jobbers still remain sceptical about an early fall in MLR. The end of June is favoured by most as the earliest date possible.

Equities oils came in for further speculative attention, particularly among the North Sea issues, as worries over the Iranian crisis continued to dominate proceedings. However, by the close profit taking and small pockets of nervousness had left prices off the top.

This was reflected throughout the market by the FT Index which, after being 5.0 up at mid-day, closed only 3.7 higher at 44.4.

Leading industrials encountered strong bidding early on despite very little institutional support, but had drifted lower by the close. BAT's reworking 15-month figures, took a sharp billing. With profits above most market expectations, the shares

rose 14p to 245p. ICI improved 4p to 366p and Pilkington Bros rose 3p to 205p. Rises of a couple of pence were seen in Dunlop at 58p and Courtaulds at 68p.

In oils speculative attention was mainly directed at the second liners, although Ultramar with figures due out soon was boosted by 24p to 632p. Elsewhere among the majors

Pet. 45p stronger at 466p and put 6p on IC Gas at 80p. But profit-taking left Lasme 15p off at 553p, Tricentre 4p lower at 330p and International Thomson 3p easier at 407p.

Talok cheaper money immediately drew inquiry among property shares where prices were soon racing ahead.

Land Secs rose 3p to 334p, Hammerton "A" 5p to 875p and MPEC 2p to 213p. Reports of an asset revaluation also benefited Property Partnerships 23p to 208p.

In banks Gerrard & National rose 6p to 224p following its annual statement and Jesuit Tocopher advanced 4p to 70p but the big four clearers were all easier. Barclays slipped 5p to 421p, Nat West 3p to 328p, Midland 5p to 338p and Lloyds 5p to 290p.

In stores Maples rose 4p to 354p, despite its rejection of the latest approach from Waring & Gillow, 2p low at 110p. Montague Meyer at 105p Equity turnover on April 29 rose 6p to 59.60m (£12,407 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Register, were: A. G. Stanley Oil, Charles Cape, Ulster, BATs, Imperial Continental Gas, BP, Burnham KCA Int., Lason, Shell, GEC, ICI, Unilever, Land Securities, and Eagle Star Insurance.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div. pence	Pay. date	Year's total
Ayrshire Metal (F)	16.6(14.7)	1.8(1.4)	90.1*(65.2)	5.0(-)	30/5	22.3*(14.52)
BAT Inds. (F)	8.915(6.719)	5.60(4.33)	52.6(52.3)	6.0(-)	1/7	11.6(1.3)
B. C. Corp. (F)	3.01(2.70)	0.06(0.02)	22.9(21.7)	10.0(2.0)	15/6	1.6(1.3)
Comfort Hotels (F)	18.5(8.2)	2.5(1.3)	3.82(3.07)	3.655(0.30)	—	—
Common Bros (F)	—	0.65(0.33)	—	5.0(4.0)	30/5	—
I. C. Harrison (F)	7.3(5.61)	0.34(0.25)	23.8(19.2)	2.03(1.69)	2/7	2.95(2.46)
J. C. Hart & Mat. (F)	1.1(0.12)	1.1(0.12)	11.9(12.0)	6.5(5.25)	—	11.5(1.12)
Household Lease (F)	1.4(0.12)	0.22(0.02)	4.95(2.3)	1.5(1.25)	2.7	—
Int. Minty (F)	—	0.055(0.04)	—	2.87(2.7)	—	4.6(3.6)
Scot & Blakey (F)	11.1(10.6)	0.40(0.30)	9.0(5.8)	11/7	—	—
Scot. Heritable (F)	19.6(15.4)	0.1(0.4)	2.23(1.45)	0.23(1.145)	22/5	0.25(—)
G. Stanley (F)	3.8(2.17)	1.3(1.0)	13.08(10.6)	2.14(1.0)	2/7	3.57(1.75)
Summersbury (F)	—	2.98(1.5)	1.5(0.9)	4.5(3.0)	—	8.8(5.14)
Telephone Rentals (F)	39.9(36.1)	11.3(10.9)	19.8(19.3)	5.7(4.8)	7/7	7.5(6.52)
Turriff (F)	—	1.37(1.22)	23.2(29.2)	3.75(2.9)	—	—
Uffex Hides (F)	24.1(20.2)	0.50(0.77)	21.28(37.4)	1.5(3.0)	—	—
Whatman Reeve (F)	11.6(10.6)	0.73(1.0)	15.4(15.3)	1.9(—)	—	3.5(4.52)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross net dividend by 1/42. Profits are shown pre-tax and adjusted for scrip. If "A" shares.

The investigators admit that they have been unable to fit all the various translations that took place into any single or consistent overall scheme. But they say that the affairs were conducted without regard to the interests of the companies to themselves or those of outside shareholders, and with a view to the depletion of the companies' assets to the ultimate risk of their manipulation. But they add: "We have received clear evidence from more than one source, which we have no reason to disbelieve, that Mr Binstock knew of the scheme at the time."

# CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

## A YEAR OF RECORD GROWTH

At the 112th Annual General Meeting of the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited held in Manchester on April 19, 1980, Mr. Hedley Whitehead, Chairman, made the following statement.

I am pleased to report that 1979 was a very satisfactory year for most aspects of the Society's business. The results are as follows: in total assets, but the main features were: record rates of growth in premium income and investment income; an exceptionally large increase in new life assurance business; higher bonus additions to the benefits under life assurance policies; and an improved operating profit on the non-life business.

The Society's progress in 1979 was an encouraging conclusion to a difficult decade. The 1970s brought many problems for the insurance industry, as they did for other sectors of the economy. We had to contend with inflation at levels not previously experienced, with its consequent, widely fluctuating investment markets, extensive new legislation, and changes in the pattern of the insurance needs of the public.

Of these challenges, inflation was perhaps the most serious for us. Insurance is a labour-intensive industry, and labour costs, including national insurance and pension costs, account for nearly 80 per cent of the Society's total operating expenses. In periods of high and increasing rates of inflation such as were experienced in the last ten years, it is very difficult to hold the rising operating expenses within a reasonable proportion of the premiums paid by the policyholders, especially with the life assurance business, where we cannot increase premiums on existing policies. At the CIS we redoubled the efforts we have constantly made, in our policyholders' interests, to improve our efficiency.

In the last decade there have been extensive changes in our organisational structure and operating methods—in new business production, administration and servicing of the business—all aimed at making the most effective use of our work force.

We are now handling broadly the same volume of business with 20 per cent fewer staff than at the beginning of the decade and I am happy to report that the reduction in staff has been achieved entirely by natural wastage and with the co-operation of the trades unions in the introduction of new working methods and the revision of staffing levels. The beneficial effects of the efforts that all our staff have made and the changes in which they have co-operated are shown in the Society's big expansion of business in 1979, and the modest level of its operating expenses.

But what of the new decade that has just begun? What further changes may we expect in an era when the pace of technological innovation will quicken? How will they affect our business of providing home service insurance?

There have been some suggestions that in the 1980s the business of home service insurance companies will develop more slowly than that of other insurance companies, and will eventually start to decline. Those who make these suggestions have in mind the way in which personal services in many other fields have reduced because of the cost of providing them; for example, the advent of super-stores and "serve yourself" retailing; or the huge growth of "do-it-yourself" in home decorating and maintenance.

At the CIS, we do not accept this gloomy view of the future. This is because of our conviction that home service is the only way in which the insurance needs of the great mass of the public can be adequately catered for; and because home service can be the most efficient and economical way of providing the necessary insurances and servicing them.

Were it not for home service insurance, far fewer of the ordinary families in this country would have adequate insurance protection. We acknowledge that insurance brokers provide a useful service for many people, but we do not believe that they are able to ensure that the great majority of ordinary working men and women have the insurance protection they need. Human nature being what it is, most of us require some friendly persuasion to buy the intangible, even if necessary, benefits of insurance in preference to the tangible gain that we can ourselves enjoy with the money it is therefore a fact of life that most people who happily and readily take out a policy as the result of a home visit by an insurance agent would not have taken the trouble to call at an insurance broker's office for that purpose.

Nor should it be thought that home service is an expensive way of providing insurance services. The ratio of expenses to premiums for individual life assurance policies is higher among home service companies than in most companies not providing home service, but this is because the average size of policy issued by the home service companies is smaller, and not because they provide home service at higher expense. A typical life policy, for example, on this basis, the expenses at the CIS on personal life policies are amongst the lowest in the industry.

It is often overlooked by those who believe home service insurance will decline that the business of the home service insurance companies has long ago

moved beyond the provision mainly of industrial assurance—the smaller life assurance policies where the premiums are expressed to be payable monthly (at one time, weekly) and are collected at the homes of the policyholders. Industrial life assurance is still very important, but the larger, ordinary life assurances and household and motor insurances are now a major part of their business. The great majority of personal life assurance policies are issued by other policyholders—many companies, although the average size of these policies is naturally smaller than the average size of personal policies issued by the remainder of the life assurance industry, nevertheless the policies issued by the home service offices account for nearly half the new life premium income of the industry on personal policies. In addition, these offices issue significant proportions of the household and surface policies and private vehicle policies. In other words they cater for all the insurance needs of the ordinary family and the composition of their business has changed as the average family's real income and living standards have grown over the years.

The total value of the Society's investments at the end of 1979 on the bases prescribed by Regulations under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 was substantially in excess of the value at which they are stated.

The distribution of the investments is markedly different as between the long-term business fund and the general business fund. This reflects the different nature of the liabilities of the two funds.

The long-term business fund represents the long-term savings of the Society's life assurance policyholders, the whole of the profits of this business, which arise largely from investment income, being used for their benefit.

Substantial proportions of the fund are invested in ordinary shares and properties, where there is the prospect of long-term growth of income and capital values which will help to preserve the real value of the policyholders' savings in an inflationary period when money is losing its value.

The general business fund represents the amounts held at the end of 1979 to meet claims under motor, property and other forms of insurance, plus other forms. The liabilities of this fund will therefore arise very much sooner than those of the long-term business, and the major proportion of the fund is invested in shorter-dated British Government and other fixed-interest securities.

### Life Assurance

The most noteworthy feature of the year was the big increase in new business. The annual premium income on new policies was £39.3 million, over 40 per cent more than in 1978, which was itself a good year for new business.

The new sums assured (including the capital value of income benefits) were £1,042 million, the first occasion on which the total of £1,000 million new sums assured in a year has been reached.

The increase in new business was particularly marked in the industrial section, where the annual premium income on new policies was £24.9 million, up 50 per cent greater than in 1978.

Although there was a special situation, to which I refer below, which had some influence on industrial life new business in 1979 and affected all offices transacting that business, the outcome was very good. The annual premium income on new ordinary life policies was £14.4 million, 29 per cent greater than in 1978. A 16 per cent increase in new premiums was achieved by the Society in both the industrial and the ordinary sections, and the major proportion of the fund is invested in shorter-dated British Government and other fixed-interest securities.

### Motor Insurance

The premium income increased by £1.6 million, from £53.3 million in 1978 to £64.9 million in 1979.

The severe winter conditions in the early part of 1979 brought an increase in the number of claims.

The additional claims cost compared with that which might have been expected in a normal year was estimated at roughly £1.2 million.

There was again a marked escalation in the cost of claims, aggravated in the latter part of the year by the increase from 8 per cent to 15 per cent in the rate of value-added tax. The account shows an underwriting loss of £2.6 million, but after bringing in the investment income on the technical reserves it shows an operating profit of £6.6 million compared with £5.8 million in the previous year.

Our new motor vehicle policy, which I referred last year to which I have well received. The simplified wording makes the policy much easier to read and understand, and we believe that this will be especially helpful to policyholders when they have to make claims. The wider form of cover provided by this new policy has now been extended to all our existing policyholders.

We are continuing the system we introduced two years ago, whereby policyholders who have been insured with us for a few years and whose premiums have substantially contributed to the surplus in our motor account are enabled to participate in the surplus by means of a discount from the next renewal premium. The special discount will be at the same rate as that declared last year.

Thus a discount which under our points rating system is equivalent to a deduction of one point (just under 6 per cent)

will be granted on all individual policies for motorists whose policies fall due for renewal between 1st July, 1980 and 30th June, 1981, and who at the date of renewal have been insured with us for at least three years.

Our motor premium rates have not been increased since July 1979, but with the current increase in the rate of inflation and the additional costs which are directly affecting motor insurance claims, it will clearly be necessary to increase our premium rates substantially from July 1980.

### Property Insurance

The premium income increased by £15.5 million, from £24.7 million to £35.2 million.

The unusually severe weather in the early months of 1979 had a much greater effect on the property account than on the motor account, and there was a further setback at the end of the year as a result of the flooding in South Wales and Southern England. The result is that the amount still available for investment in 1979 was £10.5 million compared with £20.9 million in 1978. After bringing in the investment income there is an operating profit of £3.2 million compared with £3.7 million in 1978.

In force when the new system was introduced, there were special arrangements for existing industrial life policies with a premium of £4 a month or less.

The premium was substantially increased, with an appropriate increase in the benefits under the policy, so that the net amount payable after deducting the tax relief was the same as the premium payable before April, 1979.

The amount of tax relief recovered by the Society from the Inland Revenue in respect of such policies in 1979 was £11 million, which helped to enlarge the growth in premium income to the record level achieved.

Where the premium under an industrial life policy is in force in April, 1979, exceeded £4 a month, the policyholder had the option of deducting the tax relief from each premium, or continuing to pay the same amount to the Society and having an increase in the benefits under the policy, as in the case of the smaller industrial life policies.

I am delighted to say that almost all the policyholders to whom this option was available showed their confidence in the Society by choosing the second alternative of continuing to pay the same amount to the Society and receiving increased benefits.

In the property investment market the demand for investment in the better types of property remained strong, and the interest yields obtainable on these kinds of investments tended to fall over the year.

Of the Society's investments during the year for the long-term business fund, approximately 70 per cent were in British Government and other fixed-interest securities, 35 per cent in ordinary shares, and 15 per cent in property.

As the new policy sets out to

comprise presentation on the full range of insurances needed

the new system of tax relief has great administrative advantages, but it also afforded our agency force and prospective policyholders the opportunity of considering larger policies, which are more appropriate in an inflationary era, than they might otherwise have done. This was a significant factor in the big expansion of new business in the industrial section in 1979.

There was substantial growth of investment income during 1979, the income being £89.5 million in the long-term business fund as compared with £64.5 million in 1978, and £16.3 million in the general business fund as compared with £12.2 million in 1978. The main reasons for these big increases were the high interest returns on investments in British Government and other fixed-interest securities and the large uplift in the ordinary share dividends paid by many companies following the lapsing during 1979 of statutory restriction of increases in dividends.

The total value of the Society's investments at the end of 1979 on the bases prescribed by Regulations under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 was £10.3 million, up 10 per cent to £9.4 million.

The distribution of the investments is markedly different as between the long-term business fund and the general business fund. This reflects the different nature of the liabilities of the two funds.

The long-term business fund represents the long-term savings of the Society's life assurance policyholders, the whole of the profits of this business, which arise largely from investment income, being used for their benefit.

Substantial proportions of the fund are invested in ordinary shares and properties, where there is the prospect of long-term growth of income and capital values which will help to preserve the real value of the policyholders' savings in an inflationary period when money is losing its value.

The general business fund represents the amounts held at the end of 1979 to meet claims under motor, property and other forms.

The liabilities of this fund will therefore arise very much sooner than those of the long-term business, and the major proportion of the fund is invested in shorter-dated British Government and other fixed-interest securities.

The new motor vehicle policy

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Gilt's remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 28. Dealings End, May 9. Contango Day, May 12. Settlement Day, May 19  
 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



1979/80		Int. Gross		1979/80		Gross		1979/80		Gross		1979/80		Gross		1979/80	
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg.	Vield	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Vield	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	Vield
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																	
SEPS	995	Treas	995	-10	100%	1977-80	980	980	100	-10	100%	3,357	16,602	Dorn Hedges	101	-7	7.8 11.4
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	3,334	16,620	Dowd & Mills	98	-7	7.8 11.4
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	6,484	32,820	Dowling G.	97	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	12,100	62,100	Dowling M.	98	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling P.	97	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling S.	96	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling T.	95	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling W.	94	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling X.	93	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling Y.	92	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling Z.	91	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling A.	90	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling B.	89	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling C.	88	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling D.	87	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling E.	86	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling F.	85	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling G.	84	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling H.	83	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling I.	82	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling J.	81	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling K.	80	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling L.	79	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling M.	78	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling N.	77	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling O.	76	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling P.	75	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling Q.	74	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling R.	73	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling S.	72	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling T.	71	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling U.	70	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling V.	69	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling W.	68	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling X.	67	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling Y.	66	-6	6.5 11.3
SEPS	995	Fund	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	13,112	62,168	Dowling Z.	65	-6	6.5 11.3
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																	
<b>A - B</b>																	
SEPS	995	ASH	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	101	101	Alcan Alum UK	111	-7	7.8 11.4
SEPS	995	AST	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	101	101	Do It Best	121	-7	7.8 11.4
SEPS	995	AVP	995	-10	100%	1978-90	980	980	100	-10	100%	101	101	Baldwin Ind	131	-7	7.8 11.4</





PERSONAL CHOICE



Nyree Dawn Porter and Ian Hendry star as a couple facing tragedy in the new drama serial *For Maddie* with Love (ITV, 1.30)

**BBC 1**

6.40 am Open University : 6.40 Testing Infants ; 7.05 Renaissance Spectacle ; 7.30 Conflict in the Family. Closedown at 7.55.

9.47 For Schools, Colleges : 9.47 Science All Around : Plants 1 (r) ; 10.10 Merry-go-Round : Orkney-Vikings (r) ; 10.35 Scene : The Kids are Okay 3 ; 11.05 Near and Far : Water Moves In. Closedown at 11.25.

12.45 pm News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One : Including Tony Bilbow's weekly guide to films.

1.45 Mr Benn : Cartoon—Mr Benn Goes Ballooning (r).

2.00 You and Me : At the Airport. With Michael Maynard and Duncan the Dragon.

2.15 For Schools, Colleges : 2.15 Music Time : In the Town 2 (r) ; 2.40 Television Club : Muscles and Machines (r). Closedown at 3.00.

3.15 Dechrau Cam : Welsh hymns.

3.35 Play School : Today's story is The Tall Man, by Ursula Barnes.

4.20 The All New Pop Eye Show : Cartoons.

4.40 John Graham's Gang : Where will Graham find a girl partner for the local treasure hunt? (r).

5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

## BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : 6.40 Testing Infants ; 7.05 Renaissance Spectacle ; 7.30 Conflict in the Family. Closedown at 7.55.

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5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

## TELEVISION

5.10 Blue Peter celebrates the 50th anniversary of Amy Johnson's 15-day, 8,500-mile flight from Britain to Australia.

5.40 News with Richard Baker.

5.55 Nationwide : Includes the second part of ex-ITV man Reggie Bosanquet's series, The Bosanquet View. This week he mixes with the aristocracy to find out what are the real advantages of having a title.

6.55 Tomorrow's World with Michael Rodd, Judith Hann and Kieran Prendergast.

7.20 Top of the Pops, introduced by Tommy Vance.

8.00 Taxi : The smash-hit comedy show from America. This week one of the mechanics has to find an American bride or face deportation.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News with Peter Woods.

9.25 Bull Week : New six-part serial set in a Birmingham engineering firm (see Personal Choice).

10.10 Paradise in a Dream : Outback film in which the poet P. J. Kavanagh goes in search of Coleridge and of the key to Kubla Khan.

10.57 Question Time. Robin Day is referee for Tom Jackson, general secretary of the post office union, Tory MP John Blaize-Davison, Ivor Richard and Emma Nicholson. Another fun-packed spectacular.

9.00 News with Peter Woods.

9.25 The Living World.

10.00 News.

10.45 Folk With Tales (1).

10.50 Daily Service.

10.55 The Secret House of Death.

11.00 News.

11.05 File on 4.

11.30 A Corin Style.

12.00 News.

12.20 The Jason Explanation.

12.30 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.30 Woman's Hour.

3.00 Listen With Mother.

3.15 The Snowstorm, by Pushkin.

3.45 Story : Animal Experiment.

5.00 PM.

5.35 Weather.

6.30 Brain of Britain.

7.00 News.

7.20 The Archers.

7.30 Time for Verse.

7.45 National Sinfonia, 1.

8.00 BBC Sound Archives.

8.45 Bourneum Sinfonietta, 2.

9.00 News.

9.30 The Living World.

10.00 News.

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FOR SALE ... 29  
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LA CREME DE LA CREME ... 29  
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AGENTS  
01-789 9231

PERSONAL TRADE  
01-789 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE  
061-534 1234

Querries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:  
Classified Querries Department  
01-837 1234, ext. 7180.

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**PLEASE CHECK  
YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, it is not always possible to do so accurately and we ask therefore that you check your ad. and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Querries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

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FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS.**

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the dat of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent querries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

**JESUS said:** Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father is in me; he who loves me loves the Father also. This is my commandment, that ye love one another. St. John 13: 11.

**BIRTHS**

ADAMS.—On April 26th, in Duthie Hall, Edinburgh, Christopher and Chris, son of Henry William Turner, a son of Nicholas Justice Sam and Poppy.

BRITTON.—On April 26th, in St. John's Church, Katherine Emily May.—She walks in Beauty.

DARLON.—On April 26th, in St. John and Alice, daughter of Marie Sophie, a sister of

de PENNINGTON.—On April 24th, in the Maternity Hospital at Leeds, a daughter, Jane.

PARNAR.—On April 26th, at St. Peter's Church, Rivington, Lancashire, Juliette and Daniel, son to James and Conradi, a brother of

FORD.—On April 26th, in Peter and Linda, son to Michael and Sue, of Evesham Road North, Relgate, Surrey, a son, Robert Ian Thomas.

**BIRTHS**

FISHER.—On April 27th, 1980, at St. Edmund's Hospital, in Clare, Lancashire, a son, Christopher, to wife of Norman and mother of Alison, Crewe, Cheshire. Born at 1.25 p.m. Stillborn. No. 1000. 1.25 lb. Tel. 01-837 5311.

HALLINAN.—On April 28th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, a daughter, Alexandra Louise.

HARDY.—On April 29th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Michael and Linda, a son, Michael.

KINGHEAD-WEEKES.—On April 29th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, a son, Andrew, a twin to twin sons, brothers for Christian and Michael.

MILNE.—On April 29th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Henry and Sue Shires, of Merton, London, a son, Edward, a twin to twin son, to wife of Michael and Linda.

RICE.—On April 30th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Michael and Nigel, a daughter, Sophie.

SHAW.—On April 30th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Michael and Anne, a sister for Richard and Michael.

TURNER.—On April 30th, at Dr. Williams' Hospital, Geneva, to Tim and Julian, a daughter, Sophie, a twin to twin son, to wife of Michael and Linda.

WYNNE.—On April 30th, at Royal Shrewsbury, to Henry and Sue Shires, of Merton, a son, Edward, a twin to twin son, to wife of Michael and Linda.

**MARRIAGES**

BLAKEMAN.—On April 26th, at the Chapel of Clare College, Cambridge, to David and Elizabeth, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Blakeman, of Cambridge, and Caroline Fiona Denide, only daughter of Mr.

ENGLISH.—On April 26th, at Dr. Williams' Hospital, Geneva, to Tim and Julian, a daughter, Sophie, a twin to twin son, to wife of Michael and Linda.

KILLINGTONWORTH-RADCLIFFE.—On April 26th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Michael and Lois, address: 39 Hawley Road, London NW1.

MORRILL-PERRY.—On April 30th, at Waterford, Massachusetts, to Michael and Linda, a son, Michael, to Irene Perry, Chamberlain Perry.

**DEATHS**

ALBRECHTER, ERNST.—On April 26th, at the Chapel of Clare College, Cambridge, to David and Elizabeth, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Blakeman, of Cambridge, and Caroline Fiona Denide, only daughter of Mr.

ENGLISH.—On April 26th, at Dr. Williams' Hospital, Geneva, to Tim and Julian, a daughter, Sophie, a twin to twin son, to wife of Michael and Linda.

FOWELL.—On April 26th, peacefully at home, to wife of Roland Powell, Fawcett has taken his last breath.

GARRETT.—On April 26th, Lt. Col. Peter Gerald, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Retired, of 50, St. John's Wood, London NW8, husband of Rose, father of Michael and Linda.

HARVEY.—On April 26th, at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, to Harold Harvey late Master of the Temple, peacefully at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, a Memorial Communion Service at Bures, Essex, on Friday, May 4th, at 1.30 p.m.

HOBSON.—On April 26th, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Rosemary Hobson, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL.—On April 26th, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Samuel Johnson, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

LEWIS.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. Lewis, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

MCNAUL, MARGARET.—On April 26th, at 1.30 p.m. at her home, Margaret McNaul, aged 80, widow of George McNaul.

ROBINSON.—On April 26th, 1980, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Harold Robinson late Master of the Temple, peacefully at St. George's Hospital, Wimbleton, a Memorial Communion Service at Bures, Essex, on Friday, May 4th, at 1.30 p.m.

SIMPSON.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. Simpson, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

STEVENS.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. Stevens, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

THOMAS.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. Thomas, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

WHITE.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. White, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

WILSON.—On April 26th, suddenly, at 1.30 p.m. at his home, Mrs. Wilson, aged 80, widow of Arthur Hobson.

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